Judging and Exhibiting Standards

for Horticultural Shows

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for Horticultural Shows

Alberta Horticultural Association

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Preface

Welcome to the 2007 *Judging and Exhibiting Standards for Horticultural Shows*. The last revision of the *Judging Standards for Horticultural Shows* was completed in 1987.

It has become increasingly evident that this document needed this new revision to make it more up-to-date and pertinent to horticultural competitions and exhibitions in Alberta.

The committee's mandate was to update various categories and introduce new ones that are relevant to the needs of both judges **and exhibitors**. This revision tries to simplify the guidelines so that novice and beginners can interpret the guidelines with little difficulty, and to provide clarity for the more experienced judge and exhibitor.

This revision reflects the market standard with new concepts, classes and corrections from experienced judges and exhibitors throughout the province. The main purpose of this document is to provide a user-friendly guide and reference to improve both the judging and the exhibiting of horticultural products at horticultural shows and fairs.

In addition to the standards revisions, samples of classes for each category have been added to assist show committees in establishing or expanding their classes. New categories have been added to reflect the needs of Alberta judges and exhibitors. Appendix 1 outlines the standard classes that have been produced by the Alberta Horticultural Association to provide show conveners with a standard of classes for the major horticultural exhibits that occur in our province.

Although not all classes have been mentioned, this new version of *Judging Standards for Horticultural Shows* is a great improvement over the previous version and is a reliable source of information.

Judging Standards Revision Committee (2007)

Andy Krajewski

Ianthe Goodfellow

Nelda Lyczewski

Ken and Ann Owens

Horticultural Judges Program

The objective of the horticultural judges program is to produce qualified individuals capable of judging at local shows in a manner and with a standard determined by the Alberta Horticultural Association (AHA). A high standard of judging should be evident at all bench shows that use qualified judges.

Accredited judges will:

- have taken the required courses in the Alberta Horticulture Association's judging program
- update their judging certificate as needed by attending the Alberta Horticultural Association's judging schools
- maintain their membership in the AHA (this applies to apprentices as well)

The required courses in the Alberta Horticulture Association's judging program are also of interest to members of the general public, and they are welcome to attend. Interested persons should contact the current judging coordinator through the association.

The basic judging program will enable an individual to judge all aspects of a horticultural bench show. Requirements are divided into two categories:

1. **Compulsory courses:** These consist of five one-day courses, each including the standards for exhibiting in that category. Apprentices should also exhibit and grow. The saying "you must grow and exhibit them to know them" stands true! The five courses are on:

- vegetables
- fruits
- cut flowers
- floral arrangements
- potted plants

2a. **Specialty judges' courses:** These courses are generally offered over two days. In addition to taking these courses, apprentices are required to apprentice with accredited judges in their specific area of interest. Judges must have grown these plants for at least two years and should be exhibitors at fairs, and horticultural and specialty shows. Specialties include:

- roses
- dahlias
- gladioli
- lilies

2b. **Other courses:** These can include courses on:

- yards and gardens
- grains and grasses
- photography
- others as required

Systems of Judging

Danish

With the exception of fairs, a modified Danish system of judging is generally used at competitions throughout the province. Even some fairs are now adopting the Danish system.

Under the Danish system, coloured ribbons are used to indicate the placing in the competition. Each entry is judged against a standard and is given a rating. Each entry receives points and a placement ribbon. Several first placings, second placings, etc. may be awarded in each class.

Fair

At most fairs (including flower shows and horticultural exhibitions) prizes are only awarded to the three best entries in each class. Prizes won't be awarded if the entries in the class aren't of a suitable standard. Therefore, in some classes, there may be no first, no second or possibly no third prize.

The **'100' Scale of Points** is used for entries that are nearly equal in a class. Flagging can be used and is removed after judging each class.

Prize	**Colour** (indicates merit)	**Danish System**
1st	Red	10-9-8
2nd	Blue	7-6-5
3rd	White	4-3-2-1

Planning a Show

"So make thy garden fair as thou canst,

Thou workest not alone

Perchance he whose plot is next to thine

Will see it and mend his own."

– Elizabeth Rundle Charles

On the show bench, gardeners and would-be gardeners may see a variety of excellent flowers, fruits and vegetables that can be grown in a particular region. This educational aspect is the prime purpose for staging an exhibition of horticultural produce.

The annual show is the climax of the gardening year and affords growers an opportunity to display the fruits of their labour and to compare the results of their endeavors with those of other gardening enthusiasts. For many, the honour of placing well in a competition is reward enough; for others, the prizes of merchandise or cash are of first importance. These awards, however, are often small compensation for the time and effort expended in displaying produce.

While giving full consideration to exhibitors, exhibition committees should remember that the show's educational value is the main justification for its public support. As such, the show itself, like a floral arrangement, should be staged for effect.

Hints for Show Committees

Schedule

Developing the schedule is the most important preparation for a horticultural show. The schedule must include clear and meaningful rules to maintain a standard for fair competition.

- A committee should have the authority to rule on disputes arising from any misinterpretation of the schedule. In addition, this committee must be prepared to rule on whether or not exhibits have been home-grown (as opposed to commercially grown in greenhouses, etc) if doubt arises in the mind of the judge(s).
- The schedule makers must be clear in their own minds as to what is intended, and must word each class in such a way that there can be no doubt. For example, in a flower class "six spikes each of three varieties" is definite, whereas "six spikes of at least three varieties" is definite only as to the minimum requirement. Similarly, the term "any colour" is vague; instead, the schedule should indicate number of colours allowed i.e., one colour, any two colours, etc.
- Potentially confusing terminology, such as "and," "or," "should," or "must," should be avoided, since the wrong use of these words may convey an unintended interpretation. For example, in a class described as "red and white potatoes" it should be made clear that both types must be included in each exhibit.

- The number of specimens in a class may depend upon the popularity or ease of the culture of a particular crop in the area. However, there is no reason why many class requirements cannot be the same for many or all shows. Exhibitors, judges and schedule makers all benefit by such uniformity.
- Sizes, numbers and other details must be specified in the schedule.
- Through lack of quality or other factors, an exhibit may not deserve a first-place prize although it may be first in its class. Before judging begins, the committee should rule whether or not undeserved awards will be given out. This ruling will vary from show-to-show depending largely upon the show's size and newness.
- If the committee rules that exhibits must be the property of the exhibitor then it must follow that only one person can exhibit from a particular garden. Perhaps all members of a household should be allowed to exhibit from one garden, providing one member exhibits in different classes from another. In many instances, the rules prohibit an exhibitor from entering more than one exhibit in one class. It is often better to allow more than one entry in a class from one person, providing the entries are distinctly different cultivars (varieties).

Staging

Staging refers to:

- setting up and covering tables or benches
- allocating space for the various classes
- displaying the exhibits
- all the other numerous details of preparation before judging

Most horticultural shows are one-day affairs, where the exhibits are staged, judged and disposed of all in a matter of a few hours.

Nevertheless, each exhibit deserves equal opportunity for scrutiny by the judge. The following hints may be helpful:

- It is better to have an excess of bench space than not enough.
- Exhibitors should be encouraged to stage their own exhibits on the show bench.
- A seasonal survey may tell the committee which classes will likely have the most exhibits.
- Experience, and the maintaining of good year-to-year records, will tell the committee which classes are likely to be popular.
- An easily moved table can be very useful to relieve crowded classes during judging.
- Improperly placed entries should not be disqualified. They should be moved to the correct class with a note stating the reason for being moved.
- After judging, exhibits may be shifted by the committee to fill in empty spaces.

- Covered tables and benches greatly improve a show's appearance. Black or white three-to-five millimetre polyethylene is one of the best covers as it is not stained by water and can be stored for reuse in subsequent years. It will last for many years if handled with reasonable care.
- It is helpful to the judge and the public alike to separate the various classes by coloured ribbons or paper strips.
- Classes should be arranged along the tables in the same order as they appear in the schedule. This arrangement avoids confusion and greatly speeds up judging.
- Good lighting makes judging easier and enhances the appearance of the show.
- Class cards with letters large enough to be seen from a reasonable distance give an efficient businesslike appearance.

Judges

The following guidelines are recommended:

- The judge should not determine the validity of an exhibit; that is the job of the show committee.
- The show committee should not ask judges to be present for too long before they are ready for them. The judges' time is important.
- **Keep unauthorized people out of the room during judging.** This rule should be rigidly enforced.
- Avoid rushing the judge. Ensure entries are staged early enough to allow ample time for judging before public showing.
- The judge's decision should be final.
- Try to have standard labels; it is too easy to spot individualism if different kinds are used. Although labeling is important for educational purposes and should be encouraged, it should not influence judging results unless the schedule specifies that labels be considered.
- **Do not expect the judge to rule on misinterpretations of the schedule. This is a committee responsibility.**
- The judge should give written comments to the exhibitors on memo cards or "post-it notes" during the judging. This is very helpful, especially to new exhibitors.

Hints for Exhibitors

- First and foremost: if you are an exhibitor, be a good sport.
- Be on time with your exhibits. Often the public blame the judges for a show's late start when it really is the fault of late exhibitors.
- **Follow the schedule explicitly.** If the rules or schedule are not clear, get a ruling before the show, not after. Read the schedule carefully.
- Do not blame the show committee if they do not tell you that you have entered the wrong number of specimens in a class. It is your responsibility to ensure you have entered the right number of specimens.
- Exhibit tags should include cultivar names both for educational value and to identify new varieties and hybrids that grow well in your area. All information on the tag should be filled in according to the show schedule.

Hints for Judges

Responsibilities

- accept judging assignments graciously
- study the show schedule in advance of judging a show and adhere strictly to the rules of the show
- be on time
- be courteous and considerate to fellow judges, clerks and exhibitors
- be completely objective in your approach
- be prepared to point out the reasons for your decisions in a diplomatic and confident manner
- a judge, as well as any member of his or her family, must not have entries in any of the classes they will be judging

Accreditation

An accredited judge must be certified through the Alberta Horticultural Association (AHA) and must update his/her credentials by attending AHA judging schools. He/she should have knowledge of the category being judged and be familiar with cultivars and their growing habits. It is important that accredited judges exhibit, read, and attend seminars to keep their skills sharp.

Philosophy

The judicial temperament bespeaks:

- fairness
- impartiality
- an utter lack of prejudice
- a thoroughly objective approach to the problem at hand
- the ability to display firmness without obstinacy

To ensure fairness, the judge must carefully examine each entry in the assigned class.

The act of judging should be approached systematically and unhurriedly, yet proceed to a logical decision as rapidly as is consistent with careful, comprehensive examination and proper evaluation. In making an evaluation, the judge:

- should take into account the local growing and recent weather conditions
- must always be rule-conscious and sensitive to classification errors or misplaced entries

Judges, even experienced and knowledgeable ones, do not always agree on the severity of a particular fault. There is no reason why they should. The difference in opinion accurately reflects the human element of judging.

Veteran judges must continue to apply their experience and ever-increasing information to improve their professional ability as a judge. Learning never ceases.

Flowers

Information for Show Committees

The way in which exhibits are staged in a flower show contributes toward good judging and an attractive display. Always look for the best ways to improve staging.

Place flower arrangements to ensure individual exhibits have uniform lighting and ample room for display. This helps foster the interest of both the public and exhibitors.

To help with uniformity, show committees could buy suitable containers for the specialty classes such as roses, dahlias, lilies, and gladioli.

The use of foliage in cut flower classes may also lead to non-uniformity. "Own" foliage has a clear meaning, whereas "other" foliage may allow such items as baby's breath, which is a flower. The schedule should be specific.

Notes to Exhibitors

Exhibitors are sometimes at a loss as to what constitutes an exhibit in some cultural classes.

- Individual blooms of flowers such as cosmos and calendula are shown with only one open bloom per stem. If an extra bud is present, it must be in the "tight bud" condition so that it will not show colour on the show bench.
- With flowers that have multiple blooms, such as sweet peas, stocks or phlox, the more blooms that are open the better the exhibit.
- In some cultural classes (such as petunia, tuberous begonia, pansy and viola), the flower alone is judged. Stem and foliage are not considered. In these cases, use shallow containers allowing individual flower placement.

Clarification of Terms

Although scorecards may be quite clear to experienced exhibitors, they may mean very little to a novice. Terms found on the scorecards are therefore included among the definitions (see the glossary on page 139).

The reader is encouraged to check the glossary for the explanation of unfamiliar terms. Some terms specific to individual topics will often be explained within the text of that section.

Cut Flowers

Preparation for Exhibit

- Cut flowers in the late afternoon when food reserves are at their highest.
- Harden flowers after cutting. Remove the lower foliage and place the cut flowers in lukewarm water (23°C) for 12 to 24 hours before exhibiting. They can be placed in the light or dark but should not be stored with fruit. Air temperature should be between 5° and 10°C. Many flowers, such as roses, increase in size by a quarter to a third during hardening.
- The bottom 1 ½ cm (½ in.) of all stems should be cut off after hardening.
- While it makes no difference whether the cut on the end of the stem is square or slanted, it is easier to cut on a slant. Always make a fresh cut before putting a flower in water.
- The use of certain chemicals (flower preservatives) in the water prolongs the life of flowers on display.
- The length of stem does not seem to make any difference in retaining quality.
- Plants with milky or sticky sap usually benefit from searing the stem end in a flame or in 1 ½ cm (½ in.) of boiling water for several minutes.
- Before hardening, woody-stemmed plants should have the stems split up from the bottom as much as 12 to 15 cm (5 to 6 in.), or have the lower 8 to 10 cm (3 to 4 in.) crushed with a hammer. This also applies to chrysanthemums, lilies, stocks and hollyhocks.
- After hardening, flowers may be kept five to seven days in airtight, moisture-proof cellophane packages that can be sealed with a hot iron. Spray flowers with water before wrapping and store packages at 5° to 10°C. Cut off 1 ½ cm (½ in.) of the stem of each cut flower after removing it from the package, and place it in water.
- To prolong the life of the flowers:
    - change the water daily
    - re-cut the stem ends
    - keep the flowers in a cool room at night

Cut Flower Staging Containers

Display cut flowers in containers that are in proportion to the size and type of the cut flower itself. Remove leaves below the water line. Use clean glass containers that are not too decorative.

When exhibiting:

- Put long-stemmed flowers in tall vases, preferably with narrow openings. Cut flowers should not touch one another in the container. Use clean containers that have enough water to sustain the flowers on the show bench.

- Place cut flowers with short stems (such as petunias, marigolds and violas) in shallow containers with foil covers.

Short-stemmed flowers may be exhibited in plastic containers such as margarine tubs.

To use these containers:

- cut out the centre of the lid and leave the raised edge intact
- place aluminum foil (dull side up) tightly over the container
- put the cut-out lid over the foil and snap down the lid on the container
- punch a small hole in the foil for each short stem bloom
- cut the stem so that it will be in the water, yet short enough so that the bloom rests on the foil

This procedure seals the water in the container making it easier to transport the exhibit without spilling. It should also make staging easier with less spillage on the show bench. Shallow plastic food storage containers may also be used by drilling proper holes in the lid. The older practice of using aluminum pie plates with foil is strongly discouraged.

Judging Standards

The following is a list of qualities to be considered, and the approximate importance each should be given in judging most cut-flower classes.

Scale of Points		
Condition	30	Uniformity 10; substance (turgidity) 10; freedom from bruises and blemishes 10.
Form	20	Uniformity 5; proper maturity (not over or under mature) 5; proper shape (not misshapen) 5; proper petalage 5.
Stem and foliage	20	Uniformity 5; strength and/or straightness 5; foliage quality 5; size and proportion 5.
Colour	20	Uniformity 5; intensity 5; clarity 5; brilliance 5.
Size	10	Uniformity 5; proper size for variety 5.
Total	100	

Establishing Classes

The criterion used in establishing classes for some of the common cut flowers is not always well defined. For example, classifying marigolds *(Tagetes spp.)* as French or African is no longer appropriate since many cultivars of these species are not typical of either.

There are a few suggestions in this section for setting up classes of marigolds and some of the other controversial cut flowers. The show committee is encouraged to add new cut flower classes.

Annual Asters *(Callistephus spp.)*

The following are aster forms:

- **Ball and shaggy forms** – Flowers are symmetrical and circular with evenly spaced incurved petals. These would include Peony or Carnation type varieties. Shaggy forms are finer than the others, and show curling and feathering when in petal form.
- **Pincushion form** – Blooms are quilled, semi-quilled and cactus-like in appearance. The shape is more raised than are other forms, with centre florets looking somewhat closed, like anemones.
- **Single form** – These asters have ray florets that are circular and flat, resembling a sunflower. The centres of the flowers are open.
- **Spider form** – This form features double flowers with fine ray florets that have a frilly spider-like appearance. The flowers are sometimes elongated.
- **Pompom form** – Blooms form sprays of fully double blooms that do not generally form yellow centres.
- **Dwarf and Border Varieties** – These have been developed from the various forms above. Classes for dwarf varieties should be identified in separate classes as to size.

Base classes on flower diameter:

- under 8 cm (3 in.) diameter
- 8 cm (3 in.) and over in diameter

It is possible to break classes down further based on flower characteristics such as colour or form.

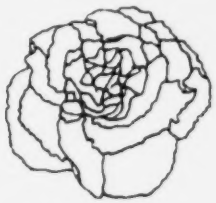
Begonias *(Begonia spp.)* (Tuberous Rooted Type)

While there are many kinds of begonias, the large flowered tuberous begonias are the most popular for exhibition. They are actually perennial plants but are handled as bedding plants when grown outdoors.

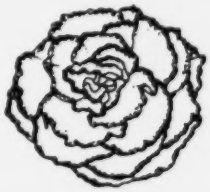
If they are included in a bench show it is best to make it clear whether they are to be considered a perennial cut flower or an "annual" or bedding plant cut flower. This will clarify to judge and exhibitor alike whether the class is placed in the proper category.

Tuberous begonia flowers are best exhibited as individual blooms displayed in a shallow container (the same as pansies and petunias).

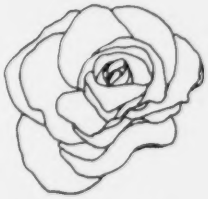
Classes may be set up for the following different flower forms:



carnation flowered



picotee type



camelia flowered

Marigolds *(Tagetes spp.)*

Base classes on flower diameter:

- under 4 cm (1 ½ in.) diameter
- 4 to 8 cm (1 ½ to 3 in.) diameter
- over 8 cm (3 in.) diameter

Marigolds may also be classified as singles, semi-doubles and doubles. They should be displayed in a shallow container.

mini tagetes single

single

semi-double

double

Pansies And Violas *(Viola spp.)*

The distinction between these flowers is not always clear. To avoid misunderstandings, use classes based on flower diameter rather than a straight split between pansies and violas.

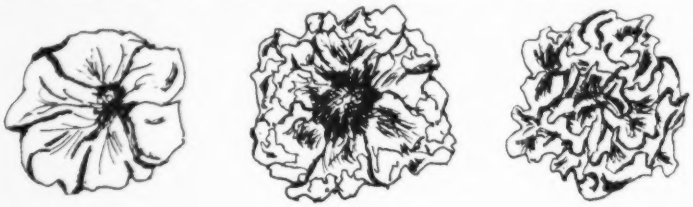
The ruffled and/or fringed large types and miniature types should be in separate classes. These include 'Chalon', 'Can Can', and 'Flamenco'.

The diameters should be:

- under 2 ½ cm (1 in.)
- 2 ½ to 5 cm (1 to 2 in.)
- over 5 cm (2 in.)

Petunias *(Petunia spp.)*

There should be separate classes for plain single, single ruffled and double petunias. Only display the bloom and use shallow containers. Miniature cultivars should be in a separate class.



single | single-ruffled | double

Snapdragons *(Antirrhinum spp.)*

Base classes on length of inflorescence or spike from top of spike to the bottom of the floret.

- up to 15 cm (6 in.)
- 15 to 30 cm (6 to 12 in.)
- over 30 cm (12 in.)

It is recommended that further breakdown be made into classes based on colour or flower form.

Spent florets should be removed. Not all snapdragons can be snapped! Each cultivar should be judged on its own merit.

butterfly | frilled butterfly | traditional

Sweet Peas *(Lathyrus odouratus)*

A sweet pea bloom consists of five petals. These appear as three distinct structures known as the standard, wings and keel.

Perennial sweet peas *(Lathyrus latifolius)* should be shown in a class of their own.

Merits:

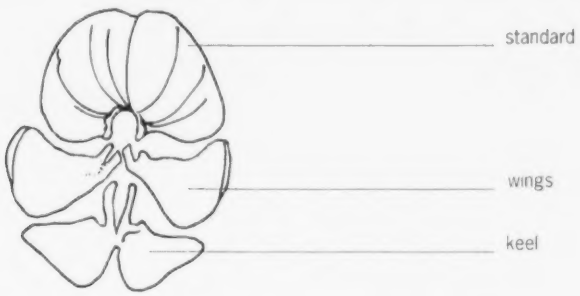
- The standard or rear petal should be large, erect, of good substance, well waved or frilled, and of the same size and shape as the standards of other blooms on the spike.
- The two wings or side petals should be of good substance, uniform in size and shape, and with a slight separation between them.
- The keel, consisting of two fused petals enclosing the seed apparatus, should be tightly closed.
- An ideal stem or spike of the Spencer cultivars has a total of four or five blooms that are all large, well waved, of similar size, fully open and evenly arranged. Other cultivars should have as many as possible of the total number of blooms on a spike fully open, with the topmost fully open bloom comparable in size to the bottom one.
- Blooms should all face in one direction, be absolutely fresh, clean, and of the colour typical of the variety or cultivar.
- The total length of the spike should be in proportion to the flower head. For an average spike this length would be about 38 cm (15 in.) but a large spike with five blooms could be as long as 45 cm (18 in.).
- The diameter of the stem is also important in relation to the overall spike. The stem should appear strong but not coarse in relation to the flower head.
- The more fully open blooms that a spike contains, the better; however, a good three-bloom spike is better than a mediocre four, and a good four better than a mediocre five.

Defects:

- overlapping wings
- folded standards
- wings or standards tucked into keel, or an open keel
- blotchy, streaky or muddy colour
- greening at edge of petals
- immaturity of top bloom or, more serious, fading and withering of lowest bloom (blooms removed from top or bottom of flower head must be considered immature or faded)
- improper facing of blooms
- large gaps between blooms (overlapping of blooms is less of a fault)
- crooked or twisted stems (but not those with a slight uniform curve)

Scale of Points

• condition, substance and colour of blooms	30
• form and placement of blooms	25
• size and number of blooms	20
• length and condition of stem	15
• effectiveness of staging, colour harmony and fragrance	10
Total	100

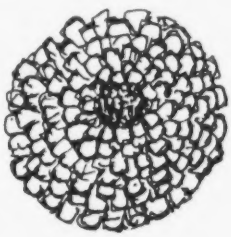


Zinnias *(Zinnia spp.)*

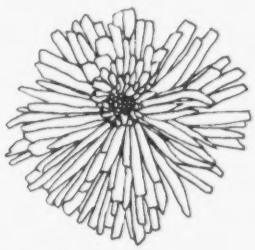
Base classes on flower size:

- under 4 cm (1 ½ in.) diameter
- 4 to 8 cm (1 ½ to 3 in.) diameter
- over 8 cm (3 in.) diameter

It is recommended that classes be further broken down based on colour or flower form.



dahlia flowered zinnia



cactus flowered zinnia

Standards of Perfection

There are no specific standards of perfection for many kinds of commonly exhibited cut flowers. However, there are specific details for dahlias, gladiolus, lilies, and roses.

Dahlias *(Dahlia spp.)*

Willis W. Collins, who is a member of the American Dahlia Society Inc. in Seattle, Washington, has prepared this section.

Judging Standards

Dahlias are classified by form or by type and size. Form is largely determined by the shape and positioning of the "petal-like" ray flowers (see glossary). The size classification for all flower forms is as follows:

- AA (Giant) over 25 cm (10 in.)in diameter
- A (Large) over 20 cm (8 in.) but under 25 cm (10 in.)
- B (Medium) over 15 cm (6 in.) but under 20 cm (8 in.)
- BB (Small) over 10 cm (4 in.) but under 15 cm (6 in.)
- M (Miniature) up to 10 cm (4 in.) in diameter

Other types:

- BA (Ball) over 9 cm (3½ in.) in diameter
- MB (Miniature Ball) over 5 cm (2 in.) to 9 cm (3½ in.) diameter
- P (Pompom) up to 5 cm (2 in.) in diameter
- MS (Mignon Single) up to 5 cm (2 in.) in diameter

Form Classification

Formal decorative (FD) dahlias are fully double flowers with the majority of the ray flowers (florets):

- broad
- pointed or rounded at their tips
- flat or slightly revolute
- regularly arranged
- tending to recurve, with the central rays cupped or spirally displayed

Informal decorative (ID) dahlias have fully double flowers with a majority of the ray flowers (florets):

- broad
- pointed or rounded at their tips and tending to recurve

The ray flowers may be more or less laciniated, slightly revolute, and/or twisted or curled. This gives an irregular appearance to their arrangement. The central rays are cupped and more or less spirally displayed.

Semi-cactus (SC) dahlias are fully double flowers with the majority of ray florets:

- revolute for at least half their length
- pointed
- straight or slightly incurved or recurved
- somewhat revolute but fully revolute for less than one-half their length

Straight cactus (C) dahlias have fully double flowers with the majority of the ray florets:

- revolute for at least half their length
- pointed
- straight or slightly incurved or recurved

Incurved cactus (IC) dahlias have fully double flowers with the majority of the ray florets:

- fully revolute for at least half their length
- pointed
- with a pronounced curvature toward the centre front of the flower head

Ball (BA) dahlias have fully double flowers that are ball shaped or slightly flattened at the face. The ray florets are:

- blunt
- rounded or indented
- involute for most of their length
- fully involute for about one-half their length
- normally displayed in a spiral arrangement

Miniature ball (MB) dahlias are the same as ball dahlias, differing only in size.

Pompom (P) dahlias have fully double flowers similar to ball dahlias but more globular and smaller in size. The ray florets involute for the whole of their length and fully involute for more than half their length.

Water lily (WL) dahlias have fully double flowers characterized by large, broad and generally sparse ray florets that are straight or slightly incurved giving the flower a flat appearance. The depth is normally not more than half the diameter of the flower head.

Peony-flowered (PE) dahlias are open-centred flowers with two or more rows of ray florets surrounding a disc. Some or all of the ray florets in the row adjacent to the disc may be irregularly formed, smaller, curled or twisted.

Anemone-flowered (AN) dahlias have flowers with one or more rows of ray florets surrounding a dense group of coloured elongated disc florets.

Collarette (CO) dahlias have open-centred flowers with one row of compound ray florets surrounding a disc. The outer parts of the ray florets are usually flat or slightly cupped. The inner parts, commonly called petaloids, are generally multiple and irregular and form a collar around the disc.

Single (S) dahlias have open-centred flowers with one row of ray florets surrounding a disc.

Mignon single (MS) dahlias have under 5 cm (2 in.) in diameter on plants approximately 30 to 45 cm (1 to 1 ½ ft) in height.

Orchid-flowered (O) dahlias have open-centred flowers with one row of ray florets surrounding a disc. The ray florets involute for two-thirds or more of their length with margins meeting or overlapping for some portion of their length.

Stellar (ST) dahlias have ray florets that are involute, rolling upward rather than downwards. The outer florets are narrow with a slight recurve to the stem. Bloom depth should be two-thirds the diameter of the bloom.

Laciniated (LC) dahlias are variations of cactus types. Ray florets are split at the tips. Blooms can:

- be involute or resolute with ray florets being toothed or deep toothed with twists at the tip
- give the effect of "fuzz balls"

Ideal depth is three-quarters of the bloom diameter.

Novelty Open Centre (NO) dahlias have blooms that have different characteristics from the preceding descriptions. Centres should have open-disc centres in proportion to the ray florets.

Novelty Full Double Centre (NX) dahlias have characteristics that are different to the Novelty Open Centre forms. Blooms are double and the centres should be closed.

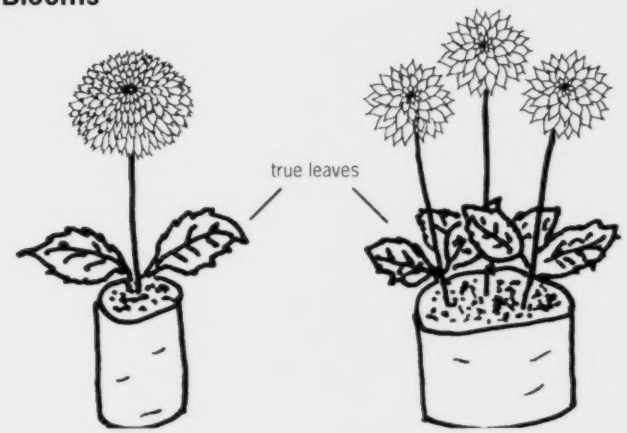
Merits

- fresh, clean flower heads having a clean, bright colour
- ray flowers all formed the same and of good substance
- same distance between ray flowers
- flower heads true to type on a well proportioned (length and diameter) stem

- flower head facing at 45° angle except in Ball, Miniature Ball and Pompom types
- shown at peak of development, centre full and tight in fully double forms

The first set of leaves beneath the flower head should be left attached. The depth of bloom should be ½ to ¾ x the diameter of the bloom i.e. for a 32 cm (13 in.) bloom the depth should be 16 cm (7 ½ in.)

Staging Dahlia Blooms



These exhibits show proper staging including the first set of "true" leaves on the stem.

The colouring of a blend is gradual. A bi-colour should have separation of colour visible at 2 m (6 ft.)

Judging Standards

Scale of Points

• colour	20
• form	20
• substance	15
• size	12
• stem	10
• foliage	10
• bloom position	4
• uniformity (multiple bloom entries)	4
• distinction	5
Total	100

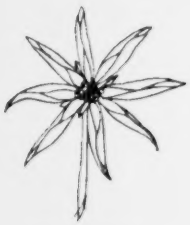
Faults

- flower head with different type ray flowers irregularly spaced
- substance gone
- back ray flowers drooping or soft
- centre open
- not symmetrical
- bearded badly
- too small or too large for size classification
- lack of uniformity in size, colour and form
- stem too long or too short

The presence of a bud will disqualify the entry. A bud that fails to open or is malformed is called a "Bull Nose" or "Bull Centre." A "bearded look" (full on the bottom and sparse on top) is bad form.

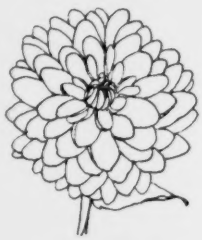
eight ray florets, the same flowered distance from the centre—any more or less than eight results in penalization

anemone flowered

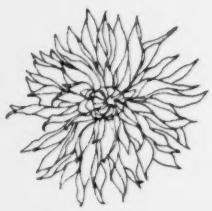


orchid flowered

single



formal decorative



informal decorative

ball

formal decorative ray florets—blunt, rounded pointed, or notched

decorative ray twisted, partially twisted

water lily flowered

stellar flowered

cactus flowered

peony flowered

lacinated

toothed deep cut or twisted lacinated ray florets

semi-cactus

semi-cactus ray florets (reverse side shown)

incurved cactus (side view) petals curved toward centre of bloom

incurved cactus ray floret

Suggested Dahlia Classes

• AA	Decorative-Informal or formal	1 bloom
• A	Decorative-Informal or formal	1 bloom
• BB	Decorative-Informal or formal	1 bloom
• B	Decorative-Informal or formal	1 bloom
• Miniature	Decorative-Informal or formal	1 bloom
• AA	Cactus or Semi-cactus	1 bloom
• A	Cactus or Semi-cactus	1 bloom
• BB	Cactus or Semi-cactus	1 bloom
• B	Cactus or Semi-cactus	1 bloom
• Miniature	Cactus or Semi-cactus	1 bloom
• Ball		1 bloom
• Miniature Ball		1 bloom
• Collarette		1 bloom
• Orchid		1 bloom
• Single		1 bloom
• Water Lily		1 bloom
• Single Mignon		1 bloom
• Lacinated		1 bloom
• Stellar		1 bloom
• Peony		1 bloom
• Anemone		1 bloom
• Novelty	Open	1 bloom
• Novelty	Fully Double	1 bloom

- Basket of Dahlias
- Arrangement of Dahlias
- Collection of Dahlias
- Dwarf or bedding — 3 blooms
- Vase of Dahlias

(NOTE: The above entries can be subdivided for three bloom classes. It is important to also include a division based on colour where classes can reflect light and dark shades. As well, novice, art, photography, and various theme arrangements can be added to show schedule.)

Gladiolus *(Gladiolus spp.)*

The North American Gladiolus Council has published detailed information on judging standards for gladiolus. A summary of these standards is given below.

ideal inflorescence – balance of floret size to length of flower head spike shows proportionate buds open in colour and buds that are tight

short stem, short head, poor spacing

crooking, short stem, no foliage

crooking, short stem, poor placement of bottom floret

North American Gladiolus Council Score Sheet

Basic Data	Diameter	Total Buds	Open Florets	Buds in Colour	Stem Length
100	up to 65 mm **(up to 2 ½ in.)**	15	5	4	43 cm **(17 in.)**
200	65 to 90 mm **(2 ½ to 3 ½ in.)**	18	6	5	46 cm **(18 in.)**
300	90 to 115 mm **(3 ½ to 4 ½ in.)**	19	7	5	51 cm **(20 in.)**
400	115 to 140 mm **(4 ½ to 5 ½ in.)**	20	8	6	51 cm **(20 in.)**
500	Over 140 mm **(over 5 ½ in.)**	19	7	5	56 cm **(22 in.)**

Scorecard Floret	Exhibition Cultivars	Seedling
Colour (30 points)		
1. Clarity	5	5
2. Saturation	5	5
3. Harmony	5	5
4. Uniformity of colour	5	5
5. Overall beauty and appeal	10	20
Structure (10 points)		
6. Floret form	5	5
7. Substance and texture	5	5
Spike		
Structure (40 points)		
8. Total buds	4	4
9. Open florets	7	5
10. Buds showing colour	4	4
11. Attachment	6	6
12. Facing	5	5
13. Uniformity of florets	4	5
14. Stem	3	4
15. Grooming	7	2
Balance (20 points)		
16. Floret size to flower head	8	5
17. Inflorescence to flower head	6	0
18. Taper	6	5
19. Distinctiveness	0	5
TOTAL **(100 points)**		
Less additional deductions		
FINAL SCORE		
ONE SPIKE		

Item:

8.	-1 each bud short	_____
9.	-2 each floret short	_____
10.	-1 to -4 judge's opinion	_____
16.	-2 for each 2 ½ cm (1 in.) over or under	_____
17.	-2 for each 2 ½ cm (1 in.) over or under	_____

Additional deductions (up to 10 points for each item):

Crooking _____	_____
Condition _____	_____
Health _____	_____
Deformed florets _____	_____
Adventitious buds _____	_____
Irregular opening _____	_____
Total additional deductions _____	_____

Three-spike and five-spike judging

In three-spike and five-spike competitions individual spikes are judged under the single-spike system and scores are averaged to account for 85 per cent of the total points. The remaining 15 per cent of the points are awarded for the matching quality of the spikes.

Average score _____	_____ (85%)
Bonus for uniformity _____	_____ (15%)
FINAL SCORE 3 & 5 SPIKE _____	_____ (100%)

Standards of perfection

1. **Clarity** of colour – Deduct for:

- dullness
- muddiness
- distractive flecking and the smearing of vagrant colour

2. **Saturation** of colour – Deduct for:

- feathering
- peeling
- unevenness
- bleeding of blotches and transparency denoting lack of pigment

3. **Harmony** – Deduct for:

- objectionable throat or lip markings
- bizarre or discordant blotches
- detracting anther or calyx colouring

4. **Uniformity** of colour – Deduct for fading or difference of colour from one floret to the next, in whole or in part. This includes blotches or other uniform markings.

5. **Beauty** and **Appeal** – This refers to the impact of colour and/or form on the judge and is purely subjective. However, judges should be careful to ensure:

- They are not prejudiced against cultivars that appear frequently. Judge each entry on its individual merit!
- That they are not biased against new cultivars simply because of their novelty. Regardless of type beauty and appeal are of primary importance in the selection of new introductions; as such, these factors deserve extra weight in the judging of seedlings.

6. **Floret Form** – Deduct for:

- cupping
- hooding
- clawing
- uneven throat knuckling
- folded petals,
- excessive reflexing
- ragged effect

Entries should be penalized only if their form is definitely displeasing, and not just because it may be unusual.

7. **Substance** – This refers to the thickness of the petals, which usually denotes:

- keeping quality
- resistance to handling
- reduced hydration

8. **Texture** – This refers to the physical surface quality of the petals. A velvety surface or sparkling sheen adds to beauty while a rough, dull surface detracts.

9. **Total Buds** – This includes open and partly open florets. Deduct for too few under Basic Data and Penalties and Deductions. There is no penalty for too many buds except as it affects items 16 and 17.

10. **Open Florets** – A floret shall be considered open if it is one half or more open. Deduct for too few under Basic Data and Penalties and Deductions.

11. **Buds in Colour** – Deduct:

- one point for each bud in colour short of Basic Data requirements
- a maximum of two points for too many in colour when objectionable

Flower heads with a great many buds and open florets may exceed the norm in buds in colour without penalty. This is acceptable if the florescence is in proportion to the balance of the entire spike.

12. **Attachment** – Deduct for a split calyx or elongated tube that allows a floret to droop unattractively and increase danger of floret loss with handling. This characteristic is inherent in some cultivars.

13. **Facing** – Deduct for:

- improper facing
- stem showing through wide-open florets
- reversed florets or buds
- face-up florets unless uniform

Downward nodding florets also deserve a penalty.

14. **Uniformity of Florets** – Guidelines:

- deduct for a mix of single and double lip petal floret types on any spike
- florets should be of proper size to conform with their placement on the flower head
- there should be a gradual decrease in the size of each floret on the spike from the bottom upward
- there should be no variance in degree of rotation

15. **Stem** – The show committee usually sets the length of stem. Penalize the entry if the stem is less than this size or if the stem is too heavy or too weak for the size of the floret and flower head. When practical, show committees are encouraged to allow:

- 43 cm (17 in.) stems for the 100 size
- 46 cm (18 in.) for 200 size
- 51 cm (20 in.) for 300 and 400 sizes
- 56 cm (22 in.) for 500 size

These stem lengths will give balanced spikes.

16. **Grooming** – Grooming is the presentation of the spike on the show table:

- there should only be a one-point penalty for the removal of the bottom floret to indicate that it was inferior to the spike, even though its removal improved the spike
- penalize four points for the removal of any portion of floret or calyx of the second floret, and a total of five points if the bottom two florets are missing
- an additional two points is available for deducting in case of any further infraction
- deductions should be made for a poorly dressed spike that allows fallen pollen to remain, or florets to overlap those above
- side shoots must be removed from all but seedling entries; however, a penalty of two points should be applied if the shoot sheath is removed
- tip buds that have been broken off, or foreign material such as pins or cotton balls that have been left in place, disqualify the spike from competition

17. **Balance of Floret Size to Flowerhead** – The length of the flower head should be between five and six times the breadth of the inflorescence at its widest point. Any variance above or below this ratio should be penalized as indicated under Penalties and Deductions.

    The horizontal mass is what is most important here; as such, allowance should be made for cultivars with flaring or needlepoint florets, the measurement of which may not truly reflect this factor.

    Deduct for irregular spacing that allows gaps in the symmetry of the spike, and for crowding which allows a floret to hide the throat of the floret below. Zigzag pattern and spacing on miniatures is acceptable.

18. **Balance of Inflorescence to Flowerhead** – Inflorescence is the continuous mass of colour made by the open and half-open florets. It should be from 50 to 55 per cent of the overall length (depending on the width and flatness of the florets) as long as the spike is not thrown out of balance.

    Six points are allowed for this item on the exhibition side of the score sheet because of its relative importance to the symmetry of the flower head.

    A deduction should never be made for overbloom seedlings. In this case, it is better to have more than the required minimum number of open florets.

19. **Taper** – This should be gradual from the bottom floret to the spike tip including the green buds. From the half-open florets to the tip there should be a gradually reduced separation and a lowering and a movement of the buds to alternate sides.

    Deduct for a clump of unseparated buds at the tip.

    The transition of colour from the open florets to the green buds should taper gradually and not square off abruptly. The bottom of the flower head should be rounded.

20. **Distinctiveness** – This refers to an attractive variation in colour, floret form or spike conformation that might tend to broaden interest in, or the use of glads, in general. This item is a plus factor and applies only to seedlings.

Additional Deductions

Deduct up to 10 points for each of the following:

- **Crooking** – Penalize in proportion to the impairment of flower head attitude or the usability of the spike.
- **Condition** – Deduct for lack of freshness in any part of the florets or foliage. Deduct here also for calyx burn, foliage tip burn, or insect/mechanical damage.
- **Health** – A spot of fungus on a petal could entail a one or two point deduction depending on how it affects the whole spike. Flowers or foliage spotted all over with disease should be disqualified. Deduct here also for discolouration in foliage stem or calyx indicating a probable nutritional deficiency.
- **Deformed Florets** – Not to be confused with petal folding (covered in Item 6 above). Deduct in proportion to severity.
- **Extra Buds** (or double buds) – The good showman usually shaves these off, which is another reason for the judge to look at the spike from the rear. One shaved-off bud that does not mar the appearance of the spike probably deserves a one or two point deduction. The penalty increases if there are more of them, whether or not they are shaved off or left in place.
- **Irregular Opening** – Seriously affects the balance and taper. The penalty should be in proportion to the harm done.

Baskets, Vases and Patinas

Scale of Points

• arrangement	40
• colour harmony	10
• condition	15
• conformity	10
• quality	15
• use of foliage	10
Total	100

Arrangement:

A basket is an arrangement or display of glads for effect:

- the arrangement may be made in a basket or flared container
- the overall finished effect should be wide and full

- only enough terminal buds may be removed to make a symmetrical picture
- these buds may not be removed from more than 25 per cent of the total number of spikes

The following are some guidelines for basket arrangements:

- baskets should be arranged with their top lines high in centre, gradually tapering to the sides to make a symmetrical curved semi-circle
- each spike should be able to be seen clearly
- spikes in front should not hide those in the rear
- spikes should be arranged from back to front to make a gradual full effect

Condition:

All florets should be clean and fresh. Penalize if more than two florets have been removed.

Quality:

Spikes should be well grown and of good quality.

- there should be no penalty for well-grown material
- there should be penalties for undersize, thrips' marks, burning, excessive spray residue or non-removed side shoots

We would like to see a severe penalty in the display class for oversize 100s and 200s. Judges should have the power to either disqualify these entries or place them in higher size classes.

Colour Harmony:

This covers judging single spikes as well as the colour harmony of the finished arrangement. Since so many seedlings are shown in the display classes, judges should be careful with these entries. As far as colour and harmony are concerned, the standard should be just as rigid here as in the open classes. The overall effect should be appealing as to colour and harmony.

Use of Foliage:

While foliage should be in good condition, it is secondary to the flowers. Foliage should enhance the flowers and not compete with them.

Depending on the glad class, the effect of the foliage should be from fine to medium in weight and appearance. 100 and 200 glads should have finer foliage than do the larger glads.

Some Suggestions:

- stipulate that foliage be plain as opposed to berried or flowered
- permit variegated where it does not detract from the arrangement or is not too conspicuous
- avoid use of material that is on the conservation list

Conformity:

Every entry should contain the number of spikes called for in the class. Penalize if more than 25 per cent of terminal buds have been removed from the total number of spikes.

Suggested Classes for Gladiolus

Single-spike classes (one spike in one container)

White	(00-01)
Green	(02-04)
Cream	(10-11)
Yellow	(12-17)
Orange	(20-27)
Salmon	(30-37)
Pink	(40-47)
Red	(50-56)
Black/red	(58)
Rose	(60-68)
Lavender	(70-76)
Purple	(78-79)
Violet	(80-86)
Smokies	(90-99)

Three-spike classes (three spikes per entry in separate containers)

White, cream, green, yellow	(00-17)
Orange, salmon	(20-37)
Pink, red	(40-58)
Rose, lavender	(60-79)
Violet, smokies	(80-99)

Seedling Classes (same as for single and three spike entries)

Single spike	One spike any colour/or same
3 spike	Three spikes any colour/or same

Decorative Classes

Basket one-sided	
One cultivar	400-500 size
Two or more cultivars	400-500 size

Vases

One cultivar	400-500 size
Two or more cultivars	400-500 size

Collections

A collection has:

- three different cultivars
- each cultivar has a stem
- there is one stem per container

Note

Additional classes can be created for each of the size categories within the colour groupings to include:

- 400-500 (large flowered)
- 300
- 100-200 (miniature)

This applies to single spike and three-spike sections, and seedling and decorative classes.

Gladiolus can be divided into two divisions for shows: a formal exhibition division and a decorative division.

The current standards for judging exhibition glads remains the same but in the decorative division the standards vary. Decorative gladiolus are to be judged with the same judging standards as for seedlings. Shows should include two sections for gladiolus, one for each division. The colour and size classification of gladiolus florets are to remain the same for both divisions. Decorative gladiolus by definition would include: different petal forms, ruffling, textures, a fewer number of buds open and buds in colour, dwarf and border types. This would allow gladiolus that are not of formal status to be judged and showed for their uniqueness, colour and decorative appeal.

Decorative Spikes

Size Class	Floret Diameter	Minimum Total Buds	Minimum Florets Open	Buds in Colour	Stem Length
100	Up to 5.6 cm **(2¼ in.)**	13	No minimum inflorescence. Should be balanced with approximately ⅓ of length open, ⅓ in colour ⅓ green bud		No less than ⅓ total spike length
200	6.3 to 8.8 cm **(2½ to 3½ in.)**	15			
300	8.8 to 11.4 cm **(3½ to 4½ in.)**	17			
400	8.8 to 14 cm. **(4½ to 5½ in.)**	17			
500	14 to 16½ cm **(5½ to 6½ in.)**	15			

Lilies *(Lilium spp.)*

Unlike Gladiolus, the genus *Lilium* is judged with little emphasis being put on the number of open flowers. A stem with a single perfect open flower will rate higher than one with many flowers not all of which are perfect. The judge must be familiar with the various species to know how many flowers and buds should be expected with each.

The Classification of Lilies

Lilies should be shown in classes based upon the following classification system:

- **Division I – The Asiatic Hybrids.** Hybrids and cultivars derived from such species or hybrid groups as *L. tigrinum, L. cernuum, L. davidii, L. pensylvanicum*, L. leichtlinii var tigrinum**, L. amabile, L. pumilum and L. bulbiferum.* This includes Asiatic Border or Pot lilies and the Asiatic tetraploids.
    - **I a – flowers upfacing**
    - **I b – flowers outfacing**
    - **I c – flowers pendant (down-facing)**

* formerly *L. dauricum*
** formerly *L. leichtlinii* var. maximowiczii

- **Division II – The Martagon Hybrids.** Hybrids and cultivars derived from such species or hybrids of *L. martagon* and *L. hansonii.*

- **Division III – The Candidum Hybrids.** Hybrids and cultivars derived from *L. candidum, L. chalcedonicum, L. monadelphum* and other related European species such as *L. testaceum*, but excluding *L. martagon.*
- **Division IV – The American Hybrids.** Hybrids of American species.
- **Division V – The Longiflorum Hybrids.** Hybrids and hybrid cultivars of *L. longiflorum* and *L. formosanum.*
- **Division VI – The Trumpet and Aurelian Hybrids.** Hybrid trumpet lilies and Aurelian Hybrids derived from Asiatic species, including *L. henryi*, but excluding those derived from *L. auratum, L. speciosum, L. japonicum* and *L. rubellum.*
    - **VI a – Chinese trumpets.** Contains all true funnel-form hybrid cultivars and hybrids derived from *L. leucantheum, L. centifolium, L. sargentiae* and *L. regale.*
    - **VI b – Bowl-shaped Aurelian hybrids**
    - **VI c – Pendant Aurelian hybrids**
    - **VI d – Sunburst Aurelian hybrids**
- **Division VII – The Oriental Hybrids.** Hybrid cultivars or hybrids of *L. speciosum, L. auratum, L. japonicum, L. rebellum.* Also includes any of their crosses with *L. henryi.*
    - **VII a – Trumpet-shaped flowers**
    - **VII b – Bowl-shaped flowers**
    - **VII c – Flat-faced flowers**
    - **VII d – Recurved flowers**
- **Division VIII – Miscellaneous Hybrids.** Includes all hybrids not provided for in any previous division such as Orienpets, Longipets, Asiapets and the L. A. hybrids.
- **Division IX – Lily Species.** Contains all true species and their botanical forms.

Judging Standards

Scale of Points (Adopted by the North American Lily Society for judging lilies)

• condition	30
• vigour	20
• placement on stem	20
• substance of flowers	10
• form of flowers	10
• colour of flowers	10
Total	100

Condition – The best condition is when:

- the lower flowers are open but not fading
- upper flowers are still in bud
- free of disease and insect damage
- anthers are present
- tepals are not stained with pollen

Vigour – Refers to the:

- length and strength of the stem
- number and size of the flowers
- size and attractiveness of the foliage

Placement On The Stem – This refers to the arrangement of flowers on the stem. In general, flowers should be separated spirally, or vertically if on the stem. They should not be crowded and should be spaced in such a way that individual flowers do not interfere with each other.

Substance Of The Flowers – Refers to the thickness, firmness, keeping quality and crispness of the tepals.

Form Of The Flowers – This is judged on the basis of its conformity with the typical form of the species or variety (cultivar).

Colour Of The Flowers – These should be clear, attractive, and typical of the species or variety (cultivar).

Definitions

Asiapet – Asiatic x Trumpet

Bulbils – Some species and varieties produce bulbils (small bulbs) in the axils of the leaves above the ground. These bulbils are a characteristic of *L.tigrinum*.

Cluster – A group of several flowers growing close to each other on one stem.

Floriferousness – The degree of flower bearing in relation to the normal.

Hybrid – The offspring of a cross between two different species, or a species and a hybrid or two hybrids.

Inflorescence – The flower-bearing parts of the lily.

L.A. Hybrid – Longiflorum x Asiatic hybrids.

Longipet – Trumpet x Longiflorum.

Novelty – This is a recent introduction that refers to a seedling or a sport that possesses unexpected but desirable qualities.

Orienpet – Oriental lily x Trumpet lily.

Pedicel – The pedicel is a small stem between the base of the flower and its attachment to the main stem of the plant.

Pendant Type – Lilies having flowers that are distinctly nodding or pendulous.

Perianth – The six petal-like segments, or tepals, that form the lily flower.

Petals – The three inner segments of the lily flowers.

Pollen – The dusty substance released by the anthers that contains the male cells.

Raceme – An elongated, slender flower cluster that attaches each flower to the main stalk.

Reflexed – This means having petals and sepals that are sharply recurved or bent backwards. It is a characteristic of the Turkscap type.

Seedling – Unless otherwise specified in the schedule, seedling means a plant grown from seed and flowering for the first time.

Sepal – This is the three outer segments (tepals) of the lily flower.

Shape – The shape is the conformation, carriage and proportion of petals, sepals, stamen, and pistil, and is according to the variety.

Strain – A strain is the result of a controlled crossing of known parents, or seedlings, that are not always identical. Citronella is an example of this.

Sunburst Type – Lilies having flowers that are flat opening, star shaped and flaring are considered sunburst. These are all characteristics of the Golden Starburst strain.

Tepals – This is a term given to sepals and petals in the same flower that resemble each other very closely.

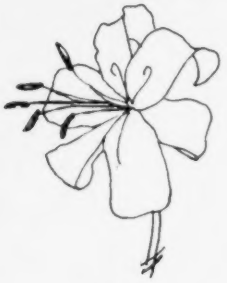
Tetraploid Asiatic Lilies – These have amazing substance as a result of having double the chromosome count of normal lilies.

Trumpet Type – This refers to lilies that have true trumpet-type flowers. It is a characteristic of L. regale.

Umbel – A umbel is a cluster of flowers arising from a common point at the top of a stem. It radiates like the framework of an umbrella.

Whorl – A ring of leaves or flowers arising at the same level or node on the stem is called a whorl.

Lily Flower Shapes and Poses

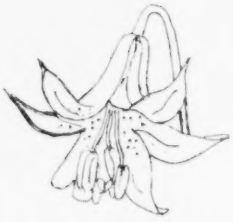


outfacing

recurved or reflex

trumpet

upfacing



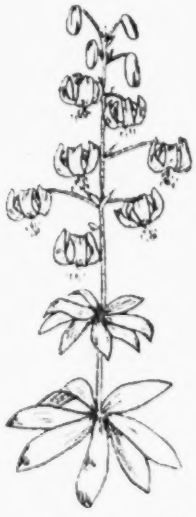
downfacing

bowl

Types of Lily Inflorescence and Foliage

umbel with scattered foliage

raceme with scattered foliage



martagon raceme with whorled foliage

Suggested Show Classes

Single Stems

Class 1 – Asiatic Hybrids
A. Upfacing – red or red shades
B. Upfacing – pink shades
C. Upfacing – orange shades
D. Upfacing – yellow shades
E. Upfacing – white or off-white
F. Upfacing – any other colour
G. Outfacing – red or red shades
H. Outfacing – pink shades
I. Outfacing – orange shades
J. Outfacing – yellow shades
K. Outfacing – white or off-white
L. Outfacing – any other colour
M. Downfacing – red or red shades
N. Downfacing – pink shades
0. Downfacing – orange shades
P. Downfacing – yellow shades
Q. Downfacing – white or off white
R. Downfacing – any other colour
S. Upfacing – brushmarks any colour shades
T. Outfacing – brushmarks and colour

Class 2 – Martagon Hybrids
A. Single stem – dark shades
B. Single stem – light shades
C. Three stems – one cultivar
D. Three stems – Three cultivars

Class 3 – Trumpet and Aurelian Hybrids
A. Trumpets – single stem
B. Aurelians – single stem

Class 4 – Oriental Hybrids
A. Single Stem

Class 5 – Species
A. Single stem
B. Three stems one variety

Class 6 – Longiflorum Asiatic Hybrids
A. Single stem – red or red
B. Single stem – pink shades
C. Single stem – orange shades
D. Single stem – yellow shades
E. Single stem – white or off-white upfacing
F. Single stem – any other colour

Chapter 8 – Orienpet Hybrids
A. Single stem

Multiple Stems

Class 1 – Asiatic Hybrids
U. Three stems – one cultivar
V. Three stems – three cultivars
W. Three stems – three cultivars – outfacing
X. Three stems – three cultivars – downfacing

Class 9 – Potted Lilies
A. Asiatics – single bulb per pot
B. Trumpets or Aurelian – Single bulb per pot
C. Oriental – Single bulb per pot

Other considerations/rules for show classes include:

- creating a section for junior exhibitors that includes just a few of the above classes
- having classes for arrangements that follow the rule that each exhibit has to have a fresh lily or lilies (genus *lilium*) dominant in the design
- all material must be natural whether fresh, dried or treated
- classes for seedlings should be kept separate
- only true lilies (genus *lilium*) having scaly bulbs are permitted
- a lily stem must have at least one bloom open to the typical shape for that particular variety to be eligible for judging
- each stem must be staged in a separate container, including those in the multiple stem classes

Roses *(Rosa spp.)*

Note: Refer to the Glossary for clarification of terminology.

Preparation of a Rose Specimen

Rose genetics and the weather will determine the rate a healthy rose bloom opens. Generally, rose stems should be cut when a few outer petals are starting to unfurl.

The bloom should be cut the day before the show to allow for hardening. The best time to do this is either early morning or late evening.

With a sharp cutting tool:

- cut the stem at an angle above an outward facing bud
- immediately place the freshly cut stem into a container of warm water
- remove submerged foliage in the show container
- store stem and bloom in a cool room
- re-cut stem under water (if necessary) before exhibiting

The specimen rose may need coaxing to further open its bloom. This can be done by blowing on the petals or using a soft camel hairbrush or Q-tips to shape them. Use a soft damp cloth to remove residue or insects. It is important to present the bloom or spray at the proper stage of maturity at the time of judging.

Judging Standards

Scale of Points

• form	25
• colour	25
• substance	20
• stem, foliage and balance	20
• size	10
Total	100

General Rose Exhibit Merits

The following characteristics are the merits of a rose exhibit:

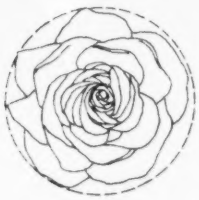
- specimen is at its most *perfect phase of possible beauty*, exhibiting ideal form, colour substance, stem and foliage, balance and size
- overall appearance is pleasing, clean, and healthy
- good balance and proportion (stem and foliage)
- good form, characteristic of that particular cultivar
- bloom size is typical of the cultivar
- each bloom has good substance and ideal colour
- rose is staged properly as an exhibit
- cultivar is named

General Rose Exhibit Faults

The following characteristics are fauts in a rose exhibit:

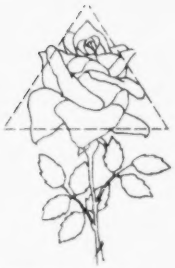
- evidence of disease, insects, or insect damage
- dirt, dust, or spray residue
- overgrown or undergrown or not typical of the cultivar
- petal streaking, blotching, spotting, creping, or other discolouration
- stamens (if visible) are collapsed or old
- prickles are removed above the top of the container
- unsightly scar(s)and/or stub(s)is/are left after disbudding
- wedging is not discrete or blocks the opening of the container
- foreign substance has been applied i.e. leaf shine, wire, tape (reason for disqualification)
- exhibit is *'N.A.S'* (Not According to Show Schedule) (reason for disqualification)

Specimen Bloom Exhibits



exhibition form

- top view
- perfect centre petals unfurling spirally



exhibition form bloom

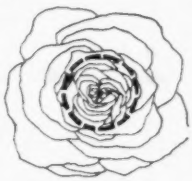
- bottom petals fall below the symmetrical triangle (acceptable form for some varieties)

decorative form

- flat topped
- symmetrical

exhibition form bloom

- side view – high pointed
- centre – cone shaped



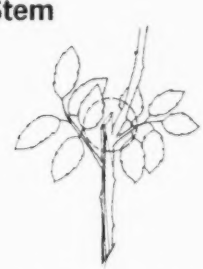
split centre

- symmetry lacking
- top view

Disbudding

A specimen bloom exhibit has one bloom per stem and must be shown without side buds. This often requires a process called disbudding. Disbudding is the removal of buds and/or secondary growth to encourage the development of a larger, more perfectly formed bloom. When disbudding, the soft 'baby' side buds are pinched off. The earlier a bloom is disbudded the less chance there is of scarring.

Stem-On-Stem



stem-on-stem – (only if visible above the top of the container)

penalization—all roses—except for Old Garden Roses, species roses, and those modern shrubs that are similar to the Old Garden Roses

specimen bloom

- disqualifications: A and B
- penalization: C

Specimen Bloom – Types

- **Exhibition Form (Hybrid Tea, Grandiflora, Floribunda, Large Flowered Climber)** – The bloom should have a well-defined high pointed centre, with all the petals unfurling with symmetry and balance. The bloom should have a high symmetrical 'cone shape' when viewed from the side. The most perfect phase is when it is ½ to ¾ open. The greater the number of petals, the more open the specimen should be. Floribundas should have a class of their own.
- **Decorative Form (Hybrid Tea, Grandiflora, Floribunda, Large Flowered Climber)** – The form is considered to be informal and so varied that a specimen must be judged against what is typical for that cultivar. Some varieties exhibit a quartering arrangement in the layout of the petals. (This is an approved form just as it is for some Old Garden Roses). Others may be ruffled, cupped, low or flat and may have fewer petals. The most perfect phase of possible beauty is usually at the ¾ open stage. The ideal bloom has a circular outline and a symmetrical petal arrangement. Decorative Form and Exhibition Form should be in separate classes. Floribundas should have a class of their own.
- **Single and Semi-Double Hybrid Tea** – Includes Single Hybrid Teas (usually with a single row of 5-8 petals) and Semi-Double Hybrid Teas (9-15 petals arranged in two rows). Usually, the most perfect phase is fully open.
- **Miniature, Climbing Miniature and Mini-Flora** – Each is judged on its own merit against the ideal form of that cultivar. A miniature specimen should exhibit smallish leaves, a thin stem, and a daintiness of bloom all in proportion to each other. This does not mean that a very small cultivar takes preference over a larger cultivar. Allowance is made for the larger size of the bloom of the Mini-Flora.
- **Species Rose and Old Garden Rose** – Each can be shown stem-on-stem without penalty. Each **may** be disbudded to improve the appearance of the specimen bloom. The bloom's most perfect phase of beauty is usually at the fully open stage. The substance is more fragile and petals may be thinner than those of Modern Roses. Colours may seem to indicate lack of substance, but subdued tints, tones or shades are typical in these classes of roses.
- **Modern Shrub** – The specimen bloom is judged by the same standard that is used for a Hybrid Tea or Floribunda if the bloom resembles either. However, if the bloom resembles an Old Garden Rose, it is judged by that standard.
- **Polyantha and Climbing Polyantha** – The specimen bloom is judged like a floribunda but is placed in its own class or in the 'Any Other Rose' class.

Specimen Bloom Merits

Does not refer to Species Roses, OGRs (Old Garden Roses) and those Modern Shrub Roses that are similar to OGRs.

Merits include:

- bloom is at the proper stage of openness, with a well-formed centre and a symmetrical outline when viewed from the top
- colour is fresh and clear and typical of the cultivar

- petals have a good firm texture and any visible stamens are fresh and stand up stiffly
- stem holds the bloom upright, is of adequate length and thickness and is in good proportion to the bloom
- the prickles on the stem are typical of the cultivar
- the foliage is spaced uniformly up and down the stem and its size compliments the bloom

Specimen Bloom Faults

Does not refer to Species Roses, OGRs and those Modern Shrub Roses that are similar to OGRs.

Faults include:

- specimen shows that it has not been disbudded – a reason for disqualification
- bloom is not at the proper stage of openness
- bloom is not symmetrical and may exhibit a balled, confused or split center
- bloom colour is dull or faded by age
- abnormal sepals or unusual clusters of bracts on the neck of the specimen due to over-fertilizing
- lacking proportionate stem or foliage
- exhibits a stem-on-stem condition that is visible above the rim of the container

Rose Spray Exhibits

Question: What is a spray? (Applicable to Hybrid Teas, Grandifloras, Floribundas, Miniature Roses and Climbing Roses, Mini-Floras, Large Flowered Climbers, Polyanthas and the Modern shrubs that are similar to the classes stated here)

Answer: A spray is a group of blooms, with or without buds, on one main or lateral stem. Each spray must have *at least two blooms, ½ or more open* at the time of judging.

Note: A bud is not considered to be a bloom.

The stages of **bud** and **bloom** development:

a) green buds
b) buds unfurling yet shape of centre is not evident
c) blooms that are ½ to ¾ open
d) blooms that are fully open

A spray may exhibit:

- all the stages of bud and bloom development (a, b, c, d above) or
- two stages of **bloom** development (c, d above) or
- a single stage of bloom development where all blooms are at the same degree of openness (c or d above)

All of the above should receive equal consideration.

Specimen Spray Types

Hybrid Tea and Grandiflora – The individual flower form is of primary importance. The overall appearance of the spray is of secondary importance.

Floribunda, Polyantha, Miniature, and Large Flowered Climber – Equal importance is given to the individual flower form and the overall appearance of the spray. Some of the Large Flowered Climbers produce elongated or spike-like clusters of flowers. They are not to be penalized for this and are judged on what is visually pleasing. Some will produce a spray on the current year's growth (a main or lateral stem) and should not be penalized too severely for lack of balance. Each of the above should be exhibited in its own spray class.

Question: What is considered to be a spray for Species, Old Garden Roses and for those Modern Shrubs that are similar to Old Garden Roses?

Answer: Because of their nature, a spray for these types must have at least one bloom ½ or more open and a bud showing colour. It is not penalized for this variance and can also be exhibited stem-on-stem above the rim of the holding container without penalty.

Species Rose and Old Garden Roses – The Old Garden Rose and Species Rose Specimen Spray should each have **at *least* one bloom half open and a bud showing colour.** Old Garden Roses and Species Roses usually bloom on short stems springing from the previous year's growth. Each may be disbudded to improve the appearance of the spray. Each can be exhibited stem-on-stem without penalty.

Modern Shrub Spray – Modern Shrubs have blooms of every kind with many different habits of growth. A Modern Shrub Spray is judged for qualities typical of that cultivar. For example, if it resembles a Hybrid Tea or Floribunda, it is judged by that applicable standard. If it resembles an Old Garden Rose that blooms on short stems springing from the previous year's growth, it is judged by that particular rose standard and in that case it can be exhibited stem-on-stem without penalty.

Specimen Spray Merits

Does not refer to Species Roses, Old Garden Roses (OGRs) and those Modern Shrub Roses that are similar to OGRs.

Merits include:

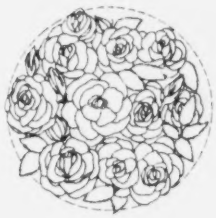
- meets the criteria of a spray (having *at least two blooms half or more open*)
- when viewed from the side it is flat or domed and forms a graceful symmetrical spray
- stem is strong and in good proportion to the size of the blooms and spray
- viewed from the top is has a regular shape without gaps or unusual spaces (keep in mind that some Large Flowered Climbers typically produce elongated or spiky sprays which are also acceptable)
- has more blooms than another specimen spray of the same cultivar

The early blooming terminal bud of a spray should be pinched off to prevent a spent bloom from taking up a space in the mass of bloom. If removed too late it leaves a gap. Some sprays are made of several clusters that have a terminal bud at the top of each; these buds should be removed.

Examples of a floribunda type spray:

domed-type spray
(side view)

flat-type spray
(side view)



symmetrical top view
(without gaps)

Specimen Spray Faults

Does not refer to Species Roses, OGRs and those Modern Shrub Roses that are similar to OGRs.

- spent blooms have not been removed
- blooms are all less than half open
- parts of the spray extend above the basic shape, negatively impacting symmetry
- subsequent growth is left on
- blooms are not symmetrically arranged around the main stem

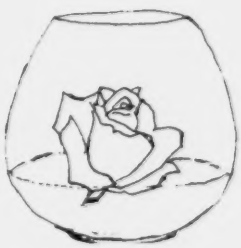
- stem-on-stem is visible above the rim of the container
- prickles have been removed above the rim of the container

A spray that shows unwanted growth that breaks through its outline should have the extra growth neatly removed. Subsequent growth that develops later than the original spray should be clipped off. Any stubs that are left will be a cause for penalization according to the degree of the imperfections.

faulty spray

Rose in a Bowl

A rose in a bowl exhibit consists of a flawless bloom (without foliage) that appears to be floating on water in a clear container. The focus is on the bloom. The suggested types are Exhibition Form or Fully Blown. Points normally given for stem, foliage and balance should instead be allotted to overall appearance and to the appropriateness of the container. The width of the opening of the bowl should be less than the widest part of the bowl. The bowl should be clean and free of watermarks. The water level should be approximately 3 cm (1 in.)



The Classification Of Roses

(The material in this section is from The Canadian Rose Society's *Guidelines for Exhibiting and Judging Roses 2001*)

Species Roses (Sp)

Some common varieties are:

- *R. canina* (Dog Rose)
- *R. acicularis* (Arctic rose)
- *R. eglanteria* (Sweet Briar Rose)
- *R. foetida* (Austrian Briar)
- *R. gallica officinalis* (The Apothecary's Rose)
- *R. gallica versicolour* (Rosa Mundi)
- *R. glauca* (formerly *R. rubrifolia*)

- *R. rugosa*
- *R. setigera* (Prairie Rose)

The hybrids of species roses are included in either the Old Garden Roses or Modern Roses super-groups listed below.

Old Garden Roses

- Alba (A)
- Ayrshire (Ayr)
- Bourbon & Climbing Bourbon (B & Cl B)
- Boursault (Bslt)
- Centifolia (C)
- Damask (D)
- Hybrid Bracteata (HBc)
- Hybrid China & Climbing (HCh & Cl HCh)
- Hybrid Eglanteria (HEg)
- Hybrid China (HCh)
- Hybrid Foetida (HFt)
- Hybrid Gallica (HGal)
- Hybrid Multiflora (HMult) (previously classed as Ramblers)
- Hybrid Perpetual & Climbing Hybrid Perpetual (HP & Cl HP)
- Hybrid Sempervirens (HSem)
- Hybrid Setigera (HSet)
- Hybrid Spinosissima (HSpn)
- Miscellaneous OGRs (Misc. OGR)
- Moss & Climbing Moss (M & Cl M)
- Noisette (N)
- Portland (P)
- Tea & Climbing Tea (T & Cl T)

Modern Roses

- Floribunda & Climbing Floribunda (F & C1 F)
- Grandiflora & Climbing Grandiflora (Gr & Cl Gr)
- Hybrid Kordesii (HKor)

- Hybrid Moyesii (HMoy)
- Hybrid Musk (HMsk)
- Hybrid Rugosa (HRg)
- Hybrid Wichuraiana (HWich) (Previously classified as Ramblers)
- Hybrid Tea & Climbing Hybrid Tea (HT & Cl HT)
- Large-Flowered Climber (LCl)
- Miniature & Climbing Miniature (Min & Cl Min)
- Mini-Flora (MinFl) (may be listed as Patio Roses)
- Polyantha & Climbing Polyantha (Pol & Cl Pol)
- Modern Shrubs/Groundcovers (S)

Suggested Show Classes

Class	Description
Hybrid Tea	one specimen bloom
Hybrid Tea	one spray
Hybrid Tea	(3) "One bloom per stem" specimens in one container
Grandiflora	one specimen bloom
Grandiflora	one spray
Floribunda	one specimen bloom
Floribunda	one spray
Floribunda	(3) "One bloom per stem" specimens in one container
Climber (not Miniature)	one spray
Polyantha	one spray
Miniature	one specimen bloom
Miniature	one spray
Miniature	(3) "One bloom per stem" specimens in one container
Mini-Flora	one specimen bloom
Modern Shrub (Parkland roses)	
Parkland Rose white or near white	one specimen bloom
Parkland Rose yellow or yellow blend	one specimen bloom
Parkland Rose pink or pink blend	one specimen bloom
Parkland Rose red or red blend	one specimen bloom
Parkland Rose other than above	one specimen bloom

Modern Shrub – Explorer	one spray
Modern Shrub – Austin	one spray
Modern Shrub – Any other not mentioned above	one spray
Old Garden Rose	one specimen bloom
Old Garden Rose	one spray
Hybrid Tea in a rose bowl	one bloom, Exhibition Form, floating in water
English, Austin rose in a rose bowl	one bloom, fully open, floating in water
Miniature Collection	(5) "One bloom per stem" specimens in one container, each one named

Classes can be added for colours (listed in Canadian Rose Society Colour Classification of Garden Roses) such as for Hybrid Tea, yellow blend, or for a particular popular cultivar such as Peace.

Classes for theme arrangements (Drieds, English Box, Bouquets, Niche exhibits, corsages, etc.) add even more variety and challenges.

A special novice section for some of the basic exhibit classes is also recommended.

Collections and Displays

Shows may have classes for collections or displays of cut flowers or perhaps collections or displays combining cut flowers with fruits and vegetables. For definitions of "collection" and "display" see the Glossary.

Judging Standards For Collections and Displays

Collections

Scale of Points	
• quality	30
• number of kinds and cultivars	25
• arrangement and effectiveness	20
• uniformity / trueness to type	20
• labeling	5
Total	100

Collections are gathered for educational purposes, showing the public the various choices available for growing in a local area. They should be clearly labeled to identify the kinds or cultivars in the collection. The labeling should not distract from the exhibit.

Collections should be placed on a tray or place mat that does not distract from the collection. The collection should be placed carefully so it does not exceed the bench space provided in the show schedule.

Quality is important, and exhibits containing rare and difficult varieties should be merited. It is important that collections be clean and free of damage.

Each collection should contain the same number of specimens as in the individual entry class; for example: five pods of peas, one head of cabbage, or three roots of beets. Uniformity of size, shape and colour are necessary. The number of kinds is specified in the schedule. More than one cultivar of a kind may be shown.

Displays

Scale of Points

• arrangement and effectiveness	40
• quality, condition, trueness to type	40
• number of kinds and cultivars	15
• correct labeling	5
Total	100

Displays are collections of various kinds and cultivars displayed in an artistic manner or arrangement. Displays should be placed carefully so it does not exceed the bench space provided in the show schedule.

All specimens should be:

- of high quality
- clean
- free from blemishes and damage
- discreetly labelled

Rare and difficult varieties should be given a higher merit. Materials used for decorative purposes, such as display props, should be secondary in the design. The number of kinds are specified in the schedule and more than one kind may be displayed.

Bouquets and Nosegay Exhibits

Although flowers displayed as bouquets in vases require stem placement, they do not constitute floral arrangements unless each unit is placed to produce a design (see Glossary). Good taste in choice of cultivars and colour is necessary. Colours should harmonize effectively. The purpose for which the bouquet is made should be stated. Baskets are defined in the Glossary. A **Nosegay** is a small bunch of flowers and optional foliage in which the stems are cut short and tied in a dainty bunch that can be held in one hand. Before tying, the bunch can be surrounded with a doily or other type of suitable material.

Scale of Points	
• condition	30
• colour harmony	25
• proportion and balance	20
• suitability for purpose indicated	15
• originality	10
Total	100

Floral Arrangements

The making of floral arrangements has been defined as "the art of organizing elements according to the principles of design to attain beauty, simplicity, expression and harmony." In floral arrangements, the container and any accessories (figurines, candlesticks, etc.) are an integral part of the arrangement.

In setting up floral arrangement classes, the show committee should specify what materials may or may not be used. Although most people would agree that fresh flowers should be required for floral arrangement classes at horticultural shows, restrictions should not be placed on the use of foliages or background flowers, such as baby's breath. Such materials as cotoneaster, Nanking cherry, peony, goutweed and sprigs of juniper can be tastefully incorporated into floral arrangements.

Emphasis should be placed on arrangements suitable for use in the home, such as:

- a centre piece for dining room table or kitchen table
- appropriate arrangements for the bedroom, living room, coffee table, or end table
- suitable arrangements for special occasions, such as birthdays and anniversaries

There may be classes for arrangements that use only dried ornamentals. The use of weeds in either dried or fresh condition should be avoided. Both *Noxious and Restricted weeds* as designated in the ***Weed Control Act*** (see Appendix 2) must not be used in flower arrangements whether dried or otherwise. However, if correctly identified, they may be included in dried and pressed displays.

Scale of Points

	Non-identified Occasion Exhibit	Identified Occasion Exhibit
• design	25	20
• colour harmony	25	20
• originality	20	15
• suitability to occasion or purpose (if stated)		15
• texture harmony of materials	10	10
• relation to container	10	10
• condition of flowers and foliage	10	10
Total	100	100

Miniature arrangements should not exceed 7 ½ cm (3 in.) in any direction including container, base and accessories and should be viewed from all sides.

Cup and saucer exhibits should not exceed 20 cm (8 in.) including container, base and accessories. They are viewed from all sides.

Dining room table arrangements are not to exceed 30 cm (12 in.) including container, base and accessories. They are viewed from all sides.

Coffee table arrangements should not exceed 15 cm (6 in.) in height. They are viewed from all sides.

Buffet or side table arrangements are viewed from one side only.

Elements of Design

(The elements of design should be used in harmony with the principles of design discussed below.)

Definitions

Line – The linear plane or 'skeleton' that allows the eye to travel easily throughout the design. It may be vertical, horizontal, diagonal, or slanting. It may be long or short, straight or curved, weak or strong, thick or thin, bold or delicate.

Form – Form is three dimensional, meaning length, width, and depth. True form follows the geometric principles of length, width and depth.

- Closed Form is a solid compact or massed design, i.e. Biedermeier style which is what some wedding flowers resemble.
- Open Form has spreading or radiating parts with space between the parts, ie: Parallel System design.
- Classic Form is a timeless form that expresses simple harmony and is not trendy, i.e. Right Triangle.

- Interpretive Form is a variation of a shape or a combination of shapes selected at the discretion of the designer

Space – This is the three dimensional area in and around the design ingredients. The three types of space used in floral design:

- Positive Space is the area within a composition occupied by material.
- Negative Space is the empty area between flowers and other material.
- Voids are connecting spaces. They are clean and distinct lines that connect materials to the rest of design. Used in contemporary styles, they allow the designer to use more dramatic space in a design.

Texture – Refers to the visible surface of the structure of the materials used in a composition. Contrasting textures add quality to the design. Texture can be coarse or fine, smooth or rough, bright or dull.

Colour – Colour is made up of three factors: **hue**, **chroma** and **value**. Some are receding or relaxing in appearance (cool), others are bright and cheerful or advancing (warm).

- Hue is the name of one of the twelve full intensity colours. It can be simple like red, or compound like blue-violet.
- Chroma is the degree of intensity or purity of a hue. It is used to express the difference between a bright colour and a duller shade of the same hue.
- Value of a colour depends on the amount of white, black, or gray that is mixed with a hue. If black is added to a hue a shade is created. If gray is added to a hue a tone is created. If white is added to a hue a tint is created.

Principles of Design

Definitions

Composition – Composition is the organization or grouping of different parts to achieve a unified whole. The form, colour, varieties, and repetition combine to form a floral display.

Unity – This refers to a singleness of purpose expressed in colour harmonies using material selections that blend together to produce an intentional singular artistic effect.

Proportion and Scale – Proportion denotes the quantities of materials used in a design in relation to each other and the surroundings. Scale denotes the size of materials used in a design in relation to each of the other elements.

These two principles require a purpose for the design and the materials needed to construct the arrangement. The style of the arrangement will determine the quantity of flowers and accessory materials used.

Generally, an arrangement should be 1½ times the height of a tall container; however, it can go higher but not lower. In a low container the arrangement should be 1½ times the length of the container.

Accent – An accent is a subordinate pattern or colour that serves as a distinctive and regularly occurring motif. In traditional designs focal points are considered the accents of the design.

Balance – Balance conveys a feeling of physical and visual stability and makes the design easy to look at.

- physical stability is created through firm mechanics that provide footing
- visual stability depends on the alignment of the main axis of the vertical centre of the design being equal in distribution to the weight on each side of the central vertical axis

Dark colours or tones should be kept to the centre of the arrangement and lower down towards the base. Lighter colours should be used towards the outside and top of the arrangement.

Stability in balance can be expressed in three ways:

- symmetrical balance, which includes even proportion of items of colour, shape, form and size with center focal point, and equal visual weight on each side of an imaginary line
- asymmetrical balance is with unequal visual proportion that appears on either side of an imaginary centre line
- open balance, where neither symmetrical nor asymmetrical characteristics would apply, such as in New Wave or Parallel system designs

Harmony – Harmony refers to the unity among the various elements of the design that make an arrangement artistically pleasing. It is most evident in design colours but can also be present in texture, shape or size of materials.

Rhythm – The repetition of a formal element at regular or irregular intervals that gives movement or continuity. It can be expressed in:

- line
- form
- colour
- spacing between flowers
- the repeating of curves or planes within a composition

The Attributes of Design

A floral design is successful when the elements of design are applied to the principles of design producing beauty, harmony, distinction and expression.

- Beauty is pleasing to the eye. It is a subjective opinion.
- Harmony is the pleasing arrangement of the elements of design.
- Distinction is merited when the arrangement is superior in all respects. It recognizes the originality and creativity of the arranger.
- Expression is the successful communicating of the idea, emotion, mood or story for which the exhibit is made.

Common Faults in a Design

The following are common design faults:

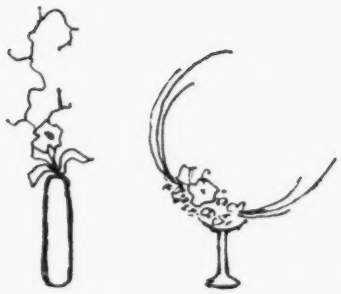
- exhibit has no focal point
- colour focal point and design focal point do not occupy the same space
- plant material is not high enough in the proportion to the container (it should be 1 ½ times the height of a tall container or 1 ½ times the width of a low container)
- balance is lacking (large flowers have been used high up and small flowers have been used near the bottom of the design)
- dark colours have been used near the outer perimeter while light colours have been used in the interior part
- design lacks depth; there should be depth from back to front
- poor colour or texture harmony
- no shape contrast – i.e. round forms and long forms
- plant material is in poor condition
- back of the arrangement is not finished
- visible mechanics
- container is not suitable for the arrangement
- entry does not conform to the show schedule

Types of Designs

Line, Line – Mass, Mass Designs

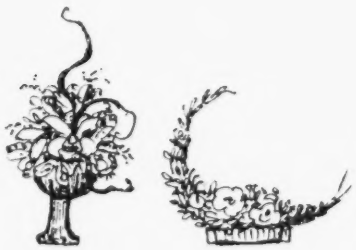
Line Design

This type of design has more empty spaces within the design, uses less plant material and has lines as the dominant feature.



Line – Mass Design

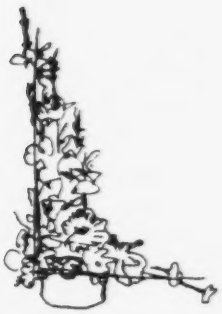
In this type of design, line and mass design are combined and the lines lead to the focal point.



Mass Design

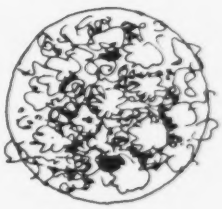
This type of design depends on a large amount of plant material for its beauty and has few empty spaces within the design. Plant material and colours create the overall pattern of round, oval, triangular, or fan shapes.

Basic Arrangement Shapes



Asymmetrical Triangle

- has unequal weight (visually) on either side of an imaginary axis
- form can be a right angle triangle with a right angle at its base, or it can be a scalene triangle with three unequal sides and angles

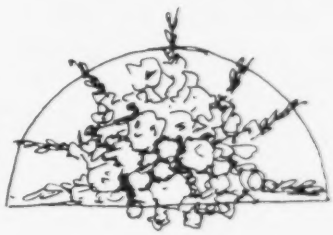


Circular

- symmetrical with equal weight on two sides
- all flowers and foliage fall within the circumference of a circle
- all material used seems to radiate from an imaginary point in the center of the container near the lip

Crescent

- smooth curve of flowers and materials
- is not easy to create; parts may require wiring
- looks like a moon in its first quarter



Fan Shaped

- symmetrical style in which flowers are placed to make a semi-circular shape
- all stems seem to radiate from a central axis

Horizontal

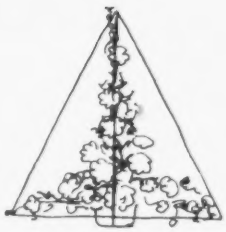
- equal weight on both sides of an imaginary axis
- horizontal line is slightly arc shaped
- flat and peaceful arrangement

Hogarth Curve

- trademark is a lazy S-shaped curve
- can be made in various ways using any combination of plant material that suits the curve
- floral foam extends above container so that flowers near the bottom of the curve can be placed properly
- looks good in tall cylindrical or footed containers

Symmetrical

- equal balance on both sides of an imaginary vertical line that runs through the center



Vertical

- design emphasis on height
- all materials used should be as close as possible and within the width of the container (imagine a column that extends upward from the lip of the container)

Oval

- main flowers define the oval shape; other flowers and foliage are used as filler
- difficult to create

Styles of Arrangements

Period – These are designs that reflect a certain period of history; for example, French, Early Colonial, or Victorian.

Traditional – Originated in a past era and is still used today, this style is decorative rather than interpretive.

- based on geometric shapes such as pyramid, cube, and sphere
- emphasis is on the focal point
- container is not dominant
- designs are Line, Line – Mass, and Mass

Contemporary – New interpretive styles that belong to the present time and that are not restricted by geometric boundaries.

- space in and around the design is of interest
- plants used minimally; plant texture is important
- bold colours and forms
- simple impressive lines
- containers are large and modern, such as a parallel design of three groupings in a decorative style

Ikebana – This is the art of Japanese flower arranging. It is a ritualized, symbolic, disciplined style of design that uses a lot of space and very little plant material. Rules govern the use and placement of all plant material. Specific containers are used for specific styles, i.e. Upright style, Moribana Slanting style, Nagiere.

Abstract – Original interpretive designs based on the designer's creativity. Lines are simple and dynamic while plant material is kept to a minimum. One of the elements of colour, form, texture, or line is dominant e.g. abstract design with the title "Heartbeat."

Oriental Manner – Designs that reflect the minimalist style of the Chinese and Japanese cultures. It should have the basic characteristics of heaven, earth and man, e.g. "The Mikado."

Corsages

Corsages are a special type of floral arrangement. As such, the principles outlined under Floral Arrangements (above) apply and a similar scoring system can be used. Instead of points being awarded for the container and accessories and how they relate to the overall arrangement, these points can be applied to the skillful execution or mechanics of the corsage (neatness and finished appearance to the back or underside).

The following items must be taken into account in both the making and judging of a well-designed corsage:

- Must include both flowers and foliage in a balanced and pleasing proportion.
- Must be sturdy. The judge may wish to pick the corsage up to check for sturdiness and skill of execution.
- Must be lightweight.
- No wire should show. All wire must be wrapped neatly but with as little floral tape as possible in order to reduce bulk and weight.
- Must include a corsage pin to look completed.
- May include a ribbon.
- May be placed in an unsealed plastic bag to help retain freshness.
- May be worn at the shoulder, wrist or waist, or pinned to a purse or carried in hand. Those worn at the wrist or carried in hand may be called nosegays.

Scale of Points

design	25
distinction	20
technique/mechanics	15
colour	15
suitable combinations	15
condition	10
Total	100

Terminology

Design – Even though a corsage is a wearable small arrangement, there should still be design elements and principles evident. Depth is achieved by having the focal point close to the bottom of the design.

Distinction and Imagination – This refers to using ordinary materials to create an original design.

Techniques/Mechanics – The design must be wearable. If ribbon is used it must be neatly tied, suitable and clean. Wire must be taped neatly.

Colour – One dominant colour is preferred. Other colours may be used for contrast or accent.

Suitable Combinations – The corsage must be suitable for the occasion. Flowers, foliage and optional ribbon choice must be appropriate.

Condition – The corsage must be clean, free from blemishes, insect damage, disease or chemical residue. Corsage to be staged in an unsealed plastic bag until judging takes place. The clerk will remove it from the bag and replace it after the judging is done.

Niche Exhibits

A niche is a recess in which an exhibit is placed. This recess is generally 107 cm (42 in.) tall x 75 cm (30 in.) wide with 25 cm (10 in.) wings.

In judging niches, the first consideration should always be the proportion of the composition to the dimensions of the box. These arrangements are compositions to be seen as a picture, with fixed boundaries. There is no point in exhibiting them unless this is understood. The size of the box can vary but often it is about 75 cm (30 in.) high, 45 cm (18 in.) wide and 30 cm (12 in.) deep.

The judge must take off points if any part of the exhibit touches the sides or top of a niche.

Use of a Niche

A niche is a self-contained unit. The total space available in a niche is the height, width and depth to the table edge. The niche provides a boundary within which to convey the meaning of the design. All parts (plant materials, containers, accessories, back drape) should be inter-related in such a way as to convey the designer's interpretation of the section's title.

The niche may be back-draped with anything that will enhance the design. As the floral design is the focal point of the niche, the back drape must be smooth, subtle and harmonious so as to not distract from it.

While there is no specific deduction for misuse of the niche, points could be deducted from theme development, distinction or mechanics for this. When there are many entries in the section, extending the design mechanics or accessories beyond the perimeters of the niche should result in not being considered for placement.

Scale of Points	
theme development/expressions	25
design	30
colour	20
distinction	15
condition of plant material	5
mechanics	5
Total	100

Terminology

Theme development/expression – This refers to how the section's requirements were carried out; is the design able to convey the meaning to the viewer without overwhelming detail?

Design – Principles of design used to create the structural pattern.

Colour – The use of colour to achieve balance, harmony and a sense of rhythm.

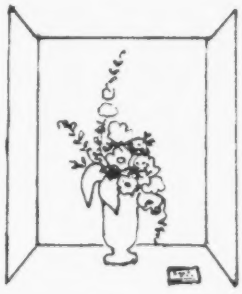
Condition of plant material – Material should be fresh, clean and appropriate.

Distinction – Distinction refers to the overall quality of the arrangement, including its originality and creativity.

Mechanics – Any mechanics used should be reasonably hidden; this applies to floral foam even more so than pin holders. The mechanics must be appropriate to the container and strong enough to support all the arrangement's parts.

Faults

- part of the design (back drape, mechanics and/or accessory) touches or extends beyond the niche perimeter
- back drape distracts from the design.
- design does not extend upwards sufficiently to give good proportion
- too cluttered
- lack of a focal point
- no place to which the eye is first attracted
- very little or no design
- lacks dominance, contrast or rhythm
- lack of depth to the design
- poor colour, harmony or balance
- visible mechanics
- poor condition of plant material
- theme is under or over developed



Pot Plants

When accepting entries for the pot plant classes, the show committee should pay special attention to the health of the plants, disallowing any that show insect infestations or disease.

Hanging baskets containing a mixture of different kinds of plants should not be entered in pot plant classes containing single specimen entries. Such mixed baskets should only be exhibited in classes especially designated for them.

- separate classes should be provided for foliage plants, flowering plants, cacti, and succulents
- classes for "ferns" should be limited to true ferns only (does not include "asparagus ferns")
- plants grown for both their foliage and flowers (rare) may be exhibited in either category depending on the presence or absence of flowers and flower buds
- all entries must be container grown, not merely dug up from a flower bed and placed in a pot just prior to the show

Judging Standards

- If flowers are present on a foliage plant, it should be considered a fault. A plant normally grown for its attractive flowers should never be entered in a foliage class even when flowers are absent.
- A foliage plant is, by definition, grown and marketed as a plant with green or decorative foliage. If flowers are present, foliage quality is often poor.
- Plants intended for table decoration should be of moderate height (not more than 38 cm (15 in.) total height), well furnished (compact), well balanced, and of light and graceful habit.
- In both foliage and flowering plant classes, foliage should be clean, healthy, of good colour, and free from any signs of disease, insect, or mechanical injury.
- Should be exhibited in clean, attractive pots.
- Plant size and pot size should be in proper proportion.
- Other factors being equal, preference is usually given to rarity of species or to species that are more difficult to grow (for example, Dieffenbachia vs. Coleus).
- Bonus points could be given for correctly identifying the plant exhibited.

Foliage Plants

Standards of Perfection

- symmetrical and correct form for cultivar
- strong and proportionate stem or stems
- abundant, glossy green foliage or bright, clear, vivid-coloured foliage according to the type

- foliage is free from residues (including "cosmetics" such as plant shine or dormant oil products) and from insect, disease, and mechanical damage
- absence of flowers
- proper proportion of pot to plant

Scale of Points	
cultural perfection	45
foliage	30
size of plant and proportion to plant	15
rarity	10
Total	100

Flowering Plants

Standards of Perfection

- symmetrical development
- proper proportion of pot to plant
- lush, colourful foliage for cultivar
- foliage and flowers free from blemishes
- flowers borne toward centre above foliage
- strong flower stems
- clean flower colour

Scale of Points – Specimen Classes	
• cultural perfection	30
• floriferousness	20
• size of plant and proportion to pot	20
• colour of bloom	10
• foliage	10
• rarity	10
Total	100

Scale of Points – collection or group classes for foliage or flowering plants	
• cultural perfection	40
• arrangement	30
• number of kinds or cultivars and rarity	25
• size of collection	5
Total	100

African Violets *(Saintpaulia spp.)*

Violets should be exhibited in full bloom with a cluster of florescence over a symmetrical bed of leaves. They should show good condition and grooming habits.

African Violets should be faulted for:

- dust and soil
- damaged and yellowing leaves
- chemical stains and spent blooms

Faults may be given for:

- gaps and uneven spaces
- a non-centred crown
- poor relationship between crown and pot
- over and under potted plant

Single Crown – Any lateral shoots with or without the accompanying whorl of leaves should be severely faulted.

Multiple Crown – Trailing African Violets should be shown with double crowns and are best shown in hanging baskets.

Variegated Varieties – Should have even variegation over the entire leaf, forming an even pattern. Variegated Trailing Miniatures should be shown in separate classes.

Terminology

Flower Bloom

- **Single bloom** – each blossom has a maximum of five petals
- **Semi-double** – each blossom has five petals, plus small-centred tufts
- **Double bloom** – each blossom has two or more rows of petals

- **Single crown** – a plant with only one stem originating from the soil. There must be no suckers. This is also called a Specimen Plant.
- **Sucker** – a small plantlet growing from the main stem
- **Standard** – a cultivar which grows over 20 cm (8 in.) in diameter when mature
- **Semi-miniature** – a cultivar that is between 15 cm and 20cm (6 in. and 8 in.) in diameter when mature. Oversize plants will lose points.
- **Miniature** – a cultivar that does not exceed 15 cm (6 in.) diameter. Oversize plants will lose points.
- **Trailer, standard** – a naturally trailing cultivar with at least 3 trailing branches from one central stalk with only one plant in the pot. It may exceed 30 cm (12 in.) in diameter.
- **Trailer, semi-miniature** – as above, but between 26 and 30 cm (10 and 12 in.) in diameter.
- **Trailer, miniature** – as above, but between 20 cm and 26 cm (8 in. and 10 in.) in diameter.
- **Trailer, bush or trailing** – as above, but can be grown to any size.
- **Semi-trailer, miniature** – tiny leaves and semi-trailing habit of growth upwards or sideways, but not downward. Plant should not exceed 15 cm (6 in.) in diameter.

Colouration Of Bloom Or Foliage

Bicolour – two distinct colours to the flowers

Multi-colour – two or more colours to the flowers

Two-tone – two shades or tones of the same colour on the flower

Fantasy – petals streaked or splashed with a contrasting colour

Edged – petals of blossoms are edged with any colour

Geneva – white edges to the flower petal

Variegated – the leaves have varying patterns of green, cream, white, pink or tan throughout the leaf

Patented strains – cultivars that may not be propagated for sale without the authorization from the originator; examples include Ballet, Rhapsodie, Melodie, Optimara, and Ultra-Violet

Standards of Perfection

- size of plant is not as important as freshness and symmetry
- plant should be in the centre of the pot
- plant size and pot size should be in proper proportion
- entries with supports, or collars under the foliage or in pots with flared tops should be disqualified

Scale of Points	
• leaf pattern or form	30
• floriferousness (typical of cultivar)	25
• condition	20
• size of bloom (typical of cultivar)	15
• colour of bloom (typical of cultivar)	10
Total	100

Leaf Pattern

- leaves should be evenly distributed, lying flat and overlapping each row so as to hide the soil
- for perfect symmetry, there may not be any leaves missing, nor any spaces between leaves and rows
- each row should be slightly larger than the row above
- leaves should form a rosette that is both even and compact
- changes in leaf pattern should also be identified and faulted accordingly
- elongated, spindly leaves indicate inadequate lighting conditions and should have a 5 to 10 point deduction

All varieties are different and variations in leaf pattern and growth can be expected. Ruffled and waxy varieties may not layer easily.

Floriferousness (typical of cultivar)

- standard 30 cm (12 in.) plant should be expected to have 20 to 25 flowers
- 18 to 20 cm (7 to 8 in.) plant should have 15 blooms
- 15 to 18 cm (6 to 7 in.) plant should have 10 blooms
- semi-miniature should have 6 to 20 blooms
- miniature should have 6 to 12 blooms

Blossoms on the trailer should be evenly distributed. Dead or wilted flowers need to be removed and faulted. Deduct for inappropriate bloom count. Only full blooms and buds that show colour are counted.

Size and type of bloom – It is important to recognize the variety and how it grows and performs. Type of bloom is basically controlled by genetics but good cultural conditions can enhance the size of the bloom. It is important to verify that the bloom is true for each type; single, semi-double, layered blooms, ruffled, and double. Points should be deducted if blossoms are incorrect.

Condition (Cultural Perfection)

- Plants should be free of debris, dust, and mechanical substances.
- Deductions should be given for plants that are pale or fading, leaf injuries, dead flowers, seed pods, long bare necks below foliage, and water/chemical marks.
- The plant should be in a proper container. The general rule of thumb is the container width should be one third that of the diameter of the plant.
- Leaf stubs should be removed.
- Points should be deducted for over and under potting.
- Plants exhibiting signs of mildew or disease should be removed form the show bench.
- Variegated varieties should show even and sufficient variations in the colour pattern.

Keep in mind that removing a leaf may ruin the symmetry and balance of the plant. Single crowns are preferred and suckering (except trailing) types should be removed for exhibit.

Colour

- Colour is influenced by cultural conditions.
- Bi-colour and speckled varieties can mutate or sport. They are totally different from the other blooms on the same plant. Mutations should be faulted as they distract from the colour harmony of the bloom crown.
- Fading and colour variances should be faulted. If colour identifies the class, the exhibit should be in the appropriate colour class.

Suggested African Violet Classes

Standard plants – Green foliage with any type of bloom.

- white, cream, blush, yellow, green — solid or two-tones
- pink, rose, coral — solid or two-tones
- fuchsia, wine, red — solid or two-tones
- blue, purple, orchid, lavender — solid or two-tones
- multicoloured
- all edged
- chimera, fantasy

Semi-miniature plants – These have green foliage with any type of bloom. Maximum diameter of the plant is 20 cm (8 in.). This category has the same classes as standard plants.

Miniature plants – These have green foliage with any type of bloom. Maximum diameter of the plant is 15 cm (6 in.). This category has the same classes as standard plants.

Variegated plants – This category has the same classes as standard plants.

Trailers These are grown from a single stem and must have at least three crowns.

- miniature
- semi-miniature
- standard

New cultivars

- seedlings
- sports and mutations

Collections

Collections have three different standard cultivars of the same type (three single crown or three trailers) or three different species, regardless of type. Collections for miniatures, semi-miniature, trailers, and variegated can be added. It is suggested that novice and youth sections and classes be included.

Cacti and Other Succulents

All cacti (*cactaceae*), with minor exceptions, are succulents but not all succulents are cacti.

The main *cactaceae* families are the Amaryllidaceae, Euphorbiaceae and Crassulaceae.

Cacti can be distinguished from other succulents by the presence of areoles from which the barbed hairs (glochids) and/ or spines arise. These glochids may occur separately or in combination, varying in size, design, rigidity, and colour.

Plants resembling cacti but lacking areoles are known as succulents.

- examples of cacti include Christmas cactus, Old Man cactus, prickly pear, pad, or beavertail cactus, and barrel cactus
- examples of succulents include kalanchoe, sedum, yucca, jade, and aloe

To eliminate confusion in setting up classes for succulents, the show committee should make certain that the prize list clearly specifies whether only true cacti, only succulents other than true cacti, or both cacti and other succulents may be entered.

Standards of Perfection

- well-balanced growth and development
- good size for the species
- freedom from injury including damaged spines
- if bloom is present (characteristic of some succulents) it should not be disturbed

Other things being equal, a cactus exhibited with flowers is preferred to one with no flowers.

Scale of Points	
• condition	40
• difficulty of cultivation	20
• conformity to type (age and size)	20
• rarity	20
Total	100

Terrariums, Bottle Gardens, Planters and Dish Gardens

Standards of Perfection

- entries should be labeled with an attached list or sketch
- to give an established look, these gardens should be planted at least three months before the show
- principles of design are in effect because these exhibits are judged partly for their landscape effect
- plants should be suitable to the type of garden, be healthy, insect and disease free, clean and typical of the cultivar, and proportional to the container use
- contrasts in leaf size, texture and colour are desirable
- containers should be clean and of suitable size, shape and colour
- if used, accessories or ornaments should be in scale and appropriate for the style and type of garden

Scale of Points	
• design	30
• cultural perfection	30
• suitability of plants	20
• conformance to schedule	5
• distinction	10
• named	5
Total	100

Definitions

Terrarium – A terrarium is a miniature landscape in a covered transparent container, other than a bottle. Plants must be completely inside the container and have similar cultural requirements.

Bottle Garden – This is a number of different kinds of plants, artistically grouped, growing in a transparent container with an opening too small for the hand to enter. Plants must be completely inside the container and have similar cultural requirements.

Dish Garden – A dish garden is a miniature landscape in an open shallow container. Plants should have similar cultural requirements. May include properly scaled accessories that are in harmony with the exhibit. The schedule should state whether these entries are to be grown outside or inside.

Planter – A planter consists of a number of different kinds of plants, artistically grouped, growing in a single open container. The schedule should state whether these entries are to be grown outside or inside.

Bonsai

Standards of Perfection

Bonsai is a method of dwarfing trees and growing them in containers as single specimens or in miniature landscapes. The main goal of bonsai is to give the effect of mature aged plants.

The container is an integral part of the entire landscape and should be harmonious with the plant(s). A general rule that the height of the container should be one fifth or less that of the height of the trees. The display should be made to give little or no evidence of mechanical technique or damage and should be made to look as natural as possible. Trunk, foliage and branches should be given more merit than pot, soil and roots. Judges should consider the entire aesthetic quality of the bonsai.

The standards for judging are different for a bonsai stand and for an individual bonsai tree. For **individual specimens** considerations should be made for the trunk and branches of the bonsai. The shape, balance, taper, colour of bark and its condition, and the relationship of the branches to the trunk including position of branches, fullness of leaves and/or branches are important. Merit should be given for attention to detail, artistic expression and overall aesthetic quality.

Scales of Points

Single Bonsai Tree	
• quality and form (trunk and branches)	40
• size and overall shape	20
• artistic expression	15
• health and condition	10
• attention to detail	10
• position of tree to container	5
Total	100

Bonsai Landscapes	
• quality and condition	35
• overall expression	20
• colour, variety, and detail	20
• quality of staging, accessories and materials	15
• uniqueness	10
Total	100

Guidelines for Judging Bonsai

Trunk – Shape should be according to the style in show schedule. The trunk should show age and health. There should be no evidence of wire marks and mechanical damage or technique. The taper should be pleasing and in balance, and look natural with the exhibit.

Branches – The distribution of branches should be in groups of three. The main branches should retain a balance with the smaller branches. Bonsai should have not too few and not too many branches, and should look naturally esthetic. Marks left from wiring and cutting should be faulted. Consideration should be given to the branches' positioning, and whether they are at the same level or doubled over one another.

Foliage and Roots

- leaves should be free from blemishes and from insect and mechanical injury
- chemical and water stain should not be evident
- leaves should not hang below the branch
- size of the leaves in proportion to the entire tree should be given merit
- roots should appear healthy and secure and should be proportionate to the tree
- shape of the roots at soil level should be in balance with the soil and the container

Soil and Pot – Quality of the soil and moss is important in the esthetic value of the bonsai. The display should be free of weeds and debris. The soil should emit a good aroma and not be saturated or show signs of rot. The container should be proportionate to the tree or stand of trees and should be well positioned. Deduct points if the entry is over potted.

Esthetic Quality – Does the Bonsai show uniqueness, age and appeal? Esthetic quality is subjective, but merit should be given to qualities such as:

- effect
- pleasing appearance
- originality
- age and time
- gracefulness and accents

Orchids *(Orchidaceae spp.)*

While the *Orchidaceae* are a large family of 500 to 600 known genera, only a few of these will be seen in horticulture shows. This section contains some broad guidelines on how to judge orchids at a small show where they may appear in the houseplant section, rather than in a category of their own.

Orchids may be shown either as a potted plant or as a cut flower in a vase or container. Bloom is most important when judging orchids. However, if the orchid is put into a houseplant section such as 'Flowering Plant', some consideration could be given to points such as cultural perfection, good grooming and freedom from blemishes.

Scale of Points

• form of flower	30
• colour of flower	30
• size of flower	10
• substance and texture.	10
• habit and arrangement of inflorescence	10
• floriferousness	10
Total	100

Standards of Perfection

Form of flower – The exhibit should be at optimum shape and growth, and not showing signs of being recently collected. It should have symmetrical proportions and its shape should be relevant to the species or hybrid.

The bloom has three sepals and three petals. Only two of the petals are alike. The third petal (called the labellum or lip) is different, and can be pouch or sac-shaped, spurred, fringed or compound. General shape of the flower is toward roundness, fullness, and flatness.

Colour – Colour should be clear, glistening and fresh, and all additional markings should be well defined. Consider beauty, and credit unique and unusual colours. All markings should be symmetrical throughout the bloom. Merit the clearness and richness of colour hues. Vegetative portions should be considered, and should not be faded, marked or blemished. Veining colour should be definite and distinctive with regular lines and patterns.

Size – Give points for the optimum size for the species or hybrid. Over-all size and vigor is a reflection of cultural excellence. Flowers should be consistent in size along the inflorescence and faulted for irregularities. The height of the entire plant should be proportionate to the stem and the bloom. The height should represent the cultural size for the variety and not under grown or dwarfed.

Substance and Texture – The flower or flowers should be of good substance and texture for the species or hybrids being judged, exhibiting firmness, fresh luster, clean sheen, and being either velvety or waxy. Flowers should not have any form of blemish or damage.

Inflorescence – The orchid should carry a good floral display in proportion to its size. Give credit for displaying more flowers than is considered average for the hybrid style. If the habit of the inflorescence is to open progressively, only the open flowers are to be judged.

Habit of Inflorescence – Flowers should be displayed to best advantage and be evenly distributed along the inflorescence. The inflorescence may be erect, arched, or pendulous depending on the variety. Penalties should be given for open spacing, irregular growing habits and staging of flowers along the stem. Consider angles and clumping. A strong, generally upright stem that displays the inflorescence at its best should support the flowers. If cultivars are arching, the stems should have an even curve to them and hold the bloom above the leaves.

Suggested Orchid Classes

Cattleya Alliance
- Cattleya species
- Cattleya hybrids

Paphiopedilum species
Paphiopedilum hybrids species

Cymbidium Alliance
- Cymbidium Species
- Cymbidium Hybrids

Oncidium Alliance
- Oncidium Species
- Oncidium Hybrids

Best of Show for each group

Dendrobium species
Dendrobium hybrids

Vanda species
Vanda hybrids

Phalaenopsis species
Phalaenopsis hybrids

Miltonia species
Miltonia hybrids

Other classes

Miniature
Seedling
Photography
Displays

Collections
Art
Crafts

Provide classes for non-primary groups to include various

- other species
- botanical differences
- commercial growers
- novice growers

Additional classes can be added to all above classes for colour, colour complexes, markings and various crosses with allied genera species and hybrids.

A more detailed list of suggested classes for orchid shows is available from various orchid societies.

Orchid Genera

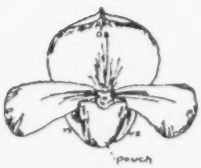
cattleya

dendrobium

miltonia

ondontoglossum

paphiopedilum



phalaenopsis

vanda

Fruit

Judging Standards for Alberta Fruit

The first question that might arise when judging a fruit class is exactly what constitutes a fruit?

Botanically, a fruit is an expanded ovary. This definition covers apples and strawberries. However, squash, tomatoes and beans could also be included under this definition.

Obviously, then, a different definition is needed.

For trade purposes, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada considers a fruit to be *'any produce item typically consumed as a dessert course,'* whereas a vegetable is *'any produce item typically consumed with the main course.'* This definition also leaves considerable ground for uncertainty, as, for example, a muskmelon could be part of a main course salad or be used by itself for dessert.

Insisting fruit come from a perennial plant that is capable of over-wintering could eliminate this confusion. But since certain strawberries can be handled as annuals, even this definition has limitations.

With no definite boundaries, the above definitions, combined with common sense and traditional usage, are possibly the judge's best guides as to what constitutes a fruit.

Since fruit has typically not occupied a large portion of Alberta home gardens and landscapes, it is rarely the central focus of a show. As a result, the timing of many shows is aimed more at the flower and vegetable classes resulting in a show that is often too early for much of the fruit crop to be shown to best advantage. This is a reality that judges must recognize and make allowances for.

In order to force a level of uniformity among specimens in an exhibit as well as to create a larger visual impact, exhibits require multiple specimens. The number varies with the specific fruit as is outlined below.

Recommended Numbers Constituting an Entry

Apples (under 5 cm (2 in.) diameter)	3 fruits
Apples (over 5 cm (2 in.) diameter)	3 fruits
Apricots	3 fruits
Cherries (e.g. Nanking, Mongolian, etc.)	9 fruits
Chokecherries	5 clusters
Currants (black or Missouri)	9 fruits
Currants (red or white)	5 clusters
Gooseberries	9 fruits
Grapes	3 clusters
Pears	3 fruits
Plums	3 fruits
Raspberries	9 fruits
Saskatoons	12 fruits
Strawberries	7 fruits
Fruit not listed	2 fruits

Depending on local practice, show committees may wish to create specific fruit classes other than those listed. Every show, however, should have a "Fruit Not Listed" class so as to enable gardeners with some unusual item to display their produce to educate the public.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• uniformity	20
• condition	20
• colour	10
• size	10
• named	10
Total	100

Standards of Perfection (General)

Quality – A particular and essential character, quality is an inherent feature. In general, some quality considerations with fruit would be:

- appropriate texture
- absence of fibre
- presence of sugars
- flavour and aroma

Judges should also consider quality appropriate to the fruit's most common use (e.g. dessert or fresh eating versus cooking or processing). Specific quality features will be discussed under each crop.

Uniformity – Specimens within an entry should be as much like each other as is possible in all of the above standards and all other respects. This ensures the exhibitor has a reasonable quantity of product available. It is much more difficult to display several good and uniform entries than just one item that may be excellent.

Condition – This is a state of physical fitness or readiness for use as indicated by lack of:

- blemish
- bruising
- insect damage
- any other negative physical condition that the grower could have prevented

Colour – Preference is given to characteristic colour of top-quality fruit discussed under each crop.

Size – Large size is preferred providing it does not negatively affect other standards. When large size does negatively impact on other standards, not only will the entry lose points on each of the other standards (e.g. quality or condition) but it will also lose points for inappropriate size.

Named – One of the major goals of a show is to educate the public. As such, the fruit cultivar in an exhibit should be named.

- Many home gardeners are unaware of what cultivar they have. In these cases, label the entry as "cultivar unknown."
- If the plant has been grown from the seed of a known cultivar it should be designated as a "seedling of."

Misnaming an entry is grounds for penalization as it affects the exhibit's educational value. However, considering that climate, soil, and cultural conditions can result in wide variations in fruit, the judge should give the exhibitor the benefit of the doubt if not absolutely certain an error has been made.

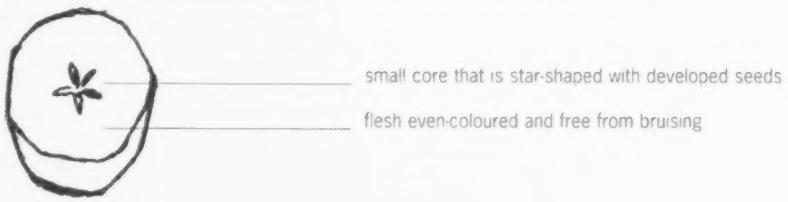
Standards of Perfection

Apples *(Malus spp.)*

The divisions among apples, crabs and apple-crab crosses are far from certain even to those with extensive experience in fruit. To avoid confusion, it is recommended that apple classes be divided by size rather than genetic makeup. A logical division may occur at about 5 cm (2 in.).

Apples should be firm and crisp, with an attached stem that is neatly trimmed and with the fruit wiped. Dessert apples should be sweet while sourness (high acid) is acceptable in cooking apples.

Judges should cut apples in half crosswise to check both size and interior quality.



Apricots *(Prunus armeniaca)*

They should be fully ripe with a clear, unwiped skin. Flesh should be flavourful, sweet and not excessively soft.

Cherries *(Prunus spp.)* (includes Nanking, Mongolian and Sandcherries)

These should be ripe, soft but not bleeding (leaking juice), and should be wiped. Preference is given to sweet, flavourful fruit. Long stemmed, larger cherries should be shown with stems.

Chokecherries *(Prunus virginiana)*

Chokecherries are shown in clusters, not wiped, and having clear, even dark colour.

Green colouring on individual fruits may indicate immaturity. Individual berries should proportionately decrease in size along the length of the stem, with bloom intact. Missing berries, uneven sizing along the stem, and aborted berries should be faulted.

Fruits should be:

- free of disease
- free of insect, environmental or mechanical damage
- unsmudged

Currants *(Ribes spp.)* (Black or Missouri)

There are many species of currants with varying common names resulting in considerable confusion as to correct division of classes. The following should be helpful in dividing classes:

- black currants tend to be smaller than other currants, and have a somewhat bitter aroma and taste
- Missouri currants tend to be larger than other currants with a sweet aroma and taste
- while Missouri currants may also come in amber or red colours, they are larger than ordinary whites and reds, and are composed of individual berries rather than clusters
- red or amber and immature black Missouri currants have a bit of a stripe on the fruit somewhat similar to gooseberries

In all cases, fruit should be shown with stems intact but the blossom end removed. Fruit should be large, ripe, plump, and bright.

Black or Missouri currants should be shown in different classes.

Currants *(Ribes spp.)* (Red or White)

Currants may be shown in the same or separate classes. In either case, they will be shown in compact clusters containing large numbers of large ripe, bright, and uniform fruit. Skins should be intact with no sign of bleeding.

Gooseberries *(Ribes uva-crispa)*

These may be either green or ripe but in either case, the entry should be uniformly mature. Preference will be given to a ripe exhibit with full and sweet flavour. Stems should be left on but with blossom ends removed. Watch for maggot damage.

Grapes *(Vitis spp.)*

Grapes should be shown in bunches or clusters with the natural bloom intact. Merits are given for:

- large bunch size
- fruit intact
- individual large grapes that are even sized

Fruits should be ripe and free from blemishes or deformities. The following should be faulted:

- small clusters or bunches
- non-intact, stringy clusters
- small size
- aborted fruit
- poorly formed bunches

Pears *(Pyrus spp.)*

Fruit should:

- be neither excessively soft nor gritty
- have an intact and neatly trimmed stem
- be wiped
- have a full and sweet flavour

Cut crosswise (as in apples) to check core size and interior quality.

Plums *(Prunus spp.)*

Fruit and flesh colour may vary considerably but should be clear in all case. Fruit should be soft yet not mushy and flesh should be sweet. Bloom (natural waxy coating) should be intact and not smudged. Stems are left intact.

Raspberries *(Rubus idaeus)*

Each raspberry variety is judged on its own merit.

- stems and calyx are left intact
- fruit should be ripe yet not excessively soft
- no sign of bleeding
- full and sweet flavour

Saskatoons *(Amelanchier alnifolia)*

Berries should:

- be fully ripe
- be darkly coloured
- not be shriveled
- have stems removed
- not have tough skins
- have juicy flesh
- have fruit with a full, sweet flavour

Strawberries *(Fragaria spp.)*

- stem and calyx are left intact
- berries should be free of catfacing (deep creases) or hard noses
- bright rather than dark red is preferred on both exterior and interior
- core should be small and inconspicuous
- fruit should be fully ripe yet not mushy or bleeding
- flavour should be full and sweet

Cutting the strawberry in half from stem end to tip is the best method to check the core.

Fruit Not Listed

In this class, the judge may indeed be comparing apples and oranges. Each fruit stands on its own merits as opposed to being compared to another. As such, quality standards for any of the many other fruits cannot be specified. However, the judge must keep in mind the purpose for which the fruit would normally be used.

- for jellies or jams, a high acid and pectin content are desirable while sugar is not as important
- wine requires a high sugar content and full flavour
- fresh eating requires good texture with full flavour, sweetness and aroma

Common sense will be the judge's best friend in this class.

Fruit Collections

This class gives exhibitors the opportunity to exhibit the wide range of fruit from their garden. Usually a minimum number of different fruit types will be specified for a collection, such as eight different and distinct kinds of fruit. In this case yellow and red raspberries would only qualify as one kind.

The number of specimens of each kind should also be specified. The number of each kind should equal the number required if the fruit was to be shown in a class of its own.

No accessories (flowers, etc.) should be used in a collection.

Collections may also include a specified number of cultivars of a single kind of fruit (e.g., eight cultivars of apples).

Fruit Displays

This class allows exhibitors to not only show the diversity of fruit from their garden but also an artistic presentation of it.

Usually a certain minimum number of kinds will be specified as will a certain maximum area the arrangement may cover. Accessories such as flowers, branches, leaves, and containers, are allowed. They are an important but not dominant part of the display.

Scale of Points

	Collections	Displays
• diversity (kinds, types and cultivars)	35	25
• arrangement and design	25	35
• quality and condition	25	25
• named (kind, type and cultivar)	15	15
Total	100	100

Vegetables

Judging Standards

The standards of perfection are based on consumer surveys. The three following criteria are considered most important:

- **Quality** – This important standard will be discussed in detail for each vegetable. Most vegetables should be checked for flavour by tasting.
- **Condition** – This refers to the vegetable's freshness and its freedom from blemishes caused by insects, diseases, soil and mechanical damage. The degree of freedom should be stated in the prize list, for example, as "free" or "reasonably free." In dealing with biological specimens we prefer "reasonably free."
- **Uniformity** – Specimens should be as uniform as possible in colour, maturity, shape and size. This standard adds considerably to competitiveness in a show. It is more difficult for an exhibitor to exhibit several uniform specimens than a single specimen.

The following standards are of lesser importance but still may be used.

- **Size** – Vegetables should be moderately sized, and not large. It should be at the size where all the other qualities of the cultivar are found to their greatest perfection.
- **Trueness to type** – All specimens are required to be as true to the specified type as it is possible to grow and select them. Example:

Kind	Type	Cultivar (variety)
Beans	green	Bush Blue Lake, Matador
	wax	Midas
Cabbage	green	Golden Acre
	red	Meteor, Ruby, Dynasty, Carmen
	savoy	Baby Savoy, Compara

- **Colour** – The colour should be bright, clear and attractive. Colour in vegetables is largely a cultivar characteristic; uniformity of colour is a good index of proper culture and handling of vegetables. Usually a dark or rich colour is preferred.

Classes

The following are the suggested quantities for best display of various specimen classes.

Vegetable (kind)	Plate of
Beans	5 pods
Beets	3 roots
Broccoli	2 heads
Brussels Sprouts	7 sprouts
Cabbage	1 head

Carrots	3 roots
Cauliflower	1 head
Celery	1 plant
Chard, Swiss	1 plant
Citron	2 fruits
Corn, sweet	2 ears
Cucumbers (slicing)	2 fruits
Cucumbers (gherkins or pickling)	3 fruits
Eggplant	2 fruits
Garden herbs	5 or more species
Garlic	3 bulbs
Kale	2 plants
Kohlrabi	2 roots
Leeks	2 stems
Lettuce	1 head
Muskmelon (cantaloupe)	2 fruits
Onions (Spanish)	3 bulbs
Onions (pickling)	3 bulbs
Onions (green)	5 bulbs
Parsnips	3 roots
Peas	5 pods
Peppers	2 fruits
Potatoes	3 tubers
Pumpkin	1 fruit
Radishes	5 roots
Rhubarb	3 stalks
Spinach	2 plants
Squash	1 fruit
Tomatoes	3 fruits
Tomatoes (Cherry type)	5 fruits
Turnips	2 roots
Watermelon	1 fruit

Collections

A collection is a group of a number of kinds of vegetables in one exhibit. More than one type of one kind constitutes only one kind of vegetable. Upper and lower limits of numbers, and also the area to be occupied, should be specified. Other factors being equal, an exhibit containing kinds (or cultivars) that are rare or difficult to grow should be given preference over an exhibit containing easily grown specimens. Herbs should be considered a vegetable in a collection. All vegetables should conform to requirements given for specimen classes (refer to the "Standards of Perfection" section on page 90 for details).

Scale of Points	
• quality and condition	30
• number of kinds (or cultivars)	25
• arrangement and attractiveness	20
• shape, size and colour of specimens	20
• educational value (correct and suitable labeling)	5
Total	100

Displays

In a vegetable display the attractiveness of the arrangement and its general effect are given more emphasis than they are in a collection. Displays may contain other living plant material for decorative purposes. However, herbs should not be counted as a vegetable if they are used only as a decoration. All vegetables should conform to requirements given for specimen classes (refer to the "Standards of Perfection" section beginning on this page for details).

Scale of Points	
• arrangement and attractiveness	40
• quality and condition	35
• number of kinds (or cultivars)	15
• educational value (correct and suitable labeling)	10
Total	100

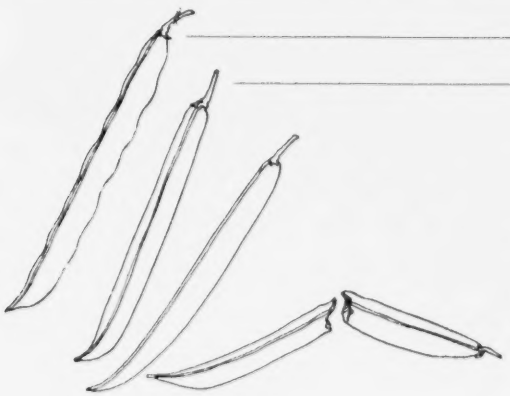
Standards of Perfection

The standards of perfection, particularly where preferences are expressed, are based upon consumer surveys as shown in the market place.

Beans *(Phaseolus vulgaris)*

- green, wax, purple, and pole beans should be in separate classes
- pods should be uniform, of good length, colour typical for the cultivar, clean and free from blemishes
- edibility is important; pods should be crisp, fresh, fleshy, and free from stringiness and fibre
- stem and calyx should be attached
- lumpy pods are undesirable and generally indicate undesirable seed development has occurred
- long, straight pods are preferred over pods that have a curved shape or are flat

Scale of Points	
• quality	25
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• colour	15
• type	15
Total	100


a lumpy feature indicates undesirable development
stem with calyx must be attached on all pods
pod must be smooth and blemish free
a straight pod is preferred to a curved pod
a round pod is also preferred over a flat pod; the flat pod should be in a separate class
all pods in the entry must be crisp and free of stringiness

Broad Beans *(Vicia faba)*

Pods should be large, fresh and well filled with thin skins and tender seeds. Each pod should have all the seeds present with no aborted ovules. Cultivars with green seeds are preferred.

Be careful not to confuse broad beans with scarlet runner beans.

Scale of Points	
• quality	30
• condition	30
• uniformity	25
• size	15
Total	100

Beets *(Beta vulgaris)*

Long or cylindrical

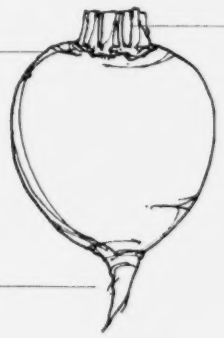
- diameter at the top is 3 to 5 cm (1 ½ to 2 in.)
- roots trimmed to reasonable length
- dark red colour
- crown of beet should be free from splits, scaling, scabs and sunburn
- inside of beet should be free from white growth rings (zones)
- tops should be removed 1 cm (½ in.) above the crown

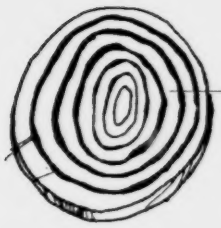
Globe or round

- diameter is 5 to 7 cm (2 to 3 in.); other specifications are the same as for long cultivars
- while many colours are available, red is preferred over yellow or white cultivars
- cylindrical and globe varieties should be shown in separate classes

Scale of Points

• colour exterior	10
• colour interior	15
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• quality	20
• type	10
Total	100

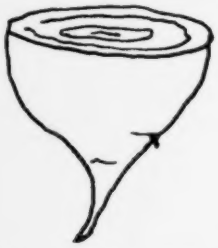

crown should be free of scab and any discoloration, i.e. green growth
red types are preferred over yellow or white beets; there is no preference of round over cylindrical types
main root should be trimmed to a reasonable length no shorter than 4 cm (1 ½ in.) to deter bleeding
top should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length above the crown
ideal root size measures 5 to 7 cm (2 to 3 in.) in diameter for round types, 3 to 5 cm (1 ½ to 2 in.) for cylindrical types
roots should be smooth and free of any side roots or insect damage



white rings in the root are undesirable; interior colour should be a deep red

round or globe

cylindrical



cut beets in half crossways to show their colour

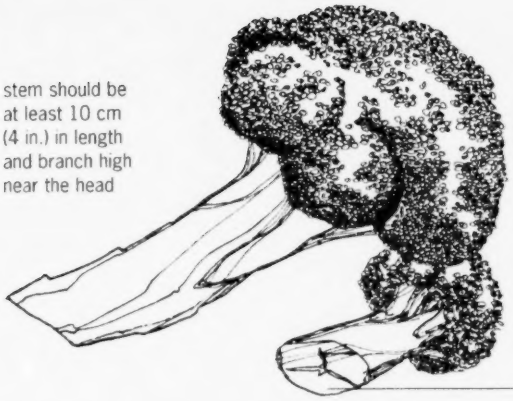
Broccoli *(Brassica oleracea)*

Head formation should:

- be dense and uniform
- be smooth
- not be faded
- ideally be bluish-green
- not show yellow on the florets, indicating over-maturity

The stem should be at least 10 cm (4 in.) long and branch high near the head. No crack should appear in a stem's cut end. Each colour of broccoli should be in a class of its own.

Scale of Points	
• colour	20
• condition	20
• quality	20
• uniformity	20
• size	10
• type	10
Total	100


stem should be at least 10 cm (4 in.) in length and branch high near the head
a yellowish colour near centre of head is called "yellow eye"; florets in such cases are usually poorly developed
head should be large and show dense, uniform development of all florets; a bluish-green colour tinge is desired in green broccoli; if quality is good, a larger head is preferred
no leaves should be growing in the head
lower sideshoots should be trimmed neatly
check inside the head for insects and insecticide residues
a stem with no crack is preferred

Brussels Sprouts *(Brassica oleracea gemmifera)*

Stalks should be exhibited with only a few of the top leaves left on but with the root removed. Brussels sprouts should be:

- crisp and green
- have numerous sprouts
- sprouts of uniform size that are firm and closely set, making as heavy a stalk as possible
- must be free from aphids and other pests

Individual sprouts (seven per plate) may also be exhibited.

Scale of Points	
• quality	30
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• colour	15
• type	10
Total	100

Cabbage *(Brassica oleracea capitata)*

All types (green, red and savoy) should be exhibited in separate classes. Heads should be uniform, hard and firm, and of moderate size, and from 12 to 20 cm (5 to 8 in.) in diameter. They should be free from pest injury and other blemishes, with stems trimmed to a butt keeping one or two wrapper leaves.

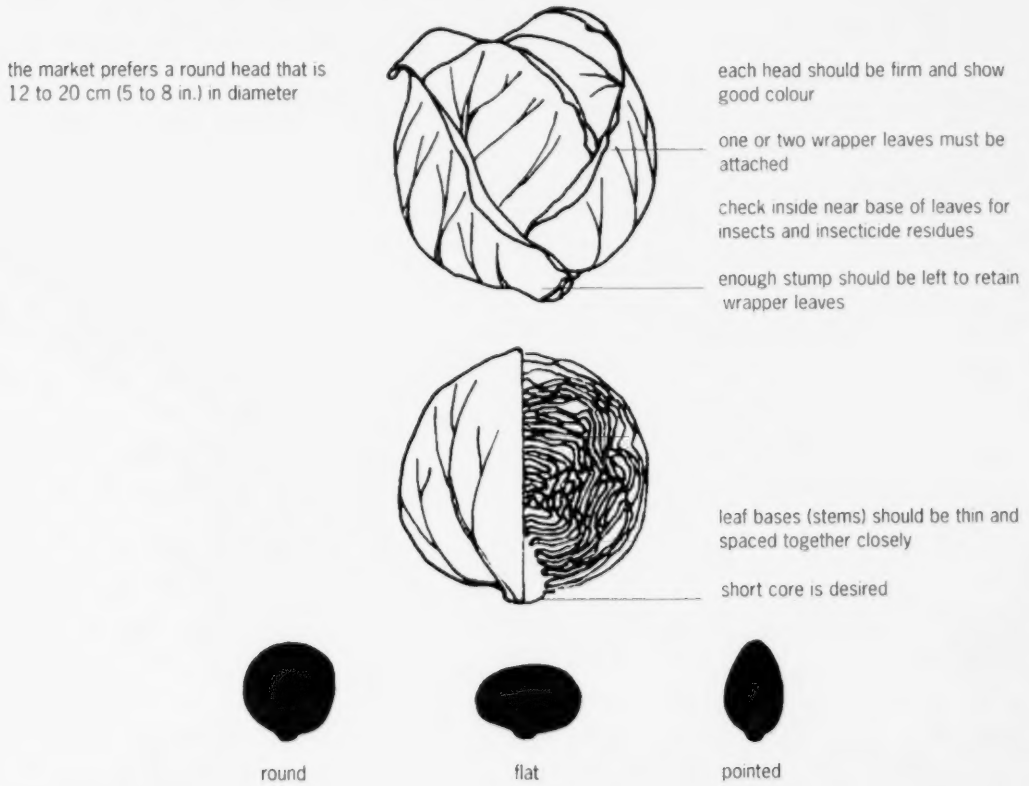
- **Savoys** should be as well matured as possible. The crumple should be fine. Savoys are not expected to be as firm as ordinary types of cabbage.
- **Red cabbage** should be as dark red as possible.

All types when cut should have a short core with thin closely spaced leaf bases.

Green types are most preferred followed by red and then savoy. Round types are also preferred over flat and pointed types. All three types should be shown in separate classes.

Scale of Points

• quality	35
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• colour	15
• type	10
Total	100


the market prefers a round head that is 12 to 20 cm (5 to 8 in.) in diameter
each head should be firm and show good colour
one or two wrapper leaves must be attached
check inside near base of leaves for insects and insecticide residues
enough stump should be left to retain wrapper leaves
leaf bases (stems) should be thin and spaced together closely
short core is desired
round
flat
pointed

Carrots *(Daucus spp.)*

Long (Length 17 cm (7 in.) or over)

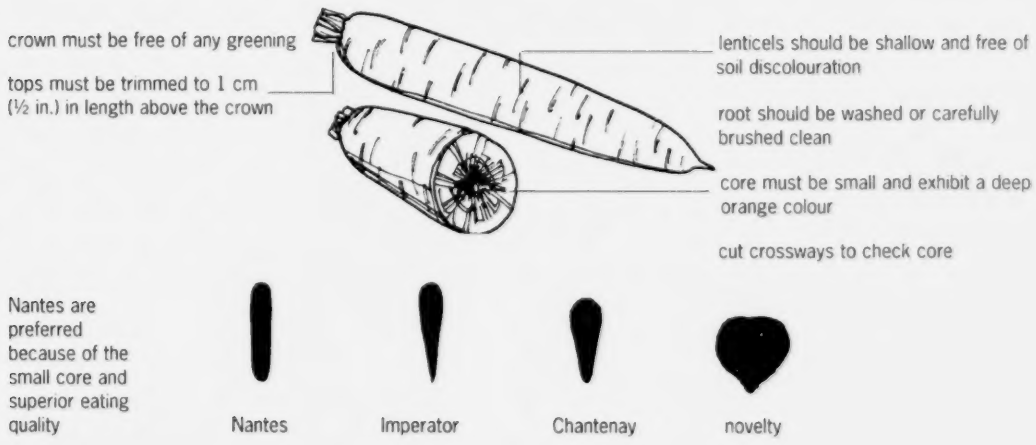
- Carrots should be uniform, slender and distinctly pointed with roots trimmed to a reasonable length, free from sunburn, discolouration, side roots, and pest and mechanical injuries.
- The core should be as small or inconspicuous as possible. Flesh should be tender, sweet, and brightly coloured.
- Lenticels should be shallow and free of soil.
- Tops should be removed 1 cm (½ in.) above the crown.
- Chantenay types with broad shoulders are undesirable and should not be exhibited.
- Novelty sizes and shapes should be exhibited in separate classes.

Intermediate (Length not over 17 cm (7 in.)) – Qualifications are the same as for the long class, except that carrots should be stump-rooted. This is the most preferred type of carrot.

Short (Length not over 7 cm (3 in.)) – Qualifications are the same as for the long class, except that carrots should be distinctly stump-rooted.

Scale of Points

• colour	25
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• quality	20
• type	10
Total	100


crown must be free of any greening
tops must be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length above the crown
lenticels should be shallow and free of soil discolouration
root should be washed or carefully brushed clean
core must be small and exhibit a deep orange colour
cut crossways to check core
Nantes are preferred because of the small core and superior eating quality
Nantes
Imperator
Chantenay
novelty

Cauliflower *(Brassica oleracea botrytis)*

Heads should be:

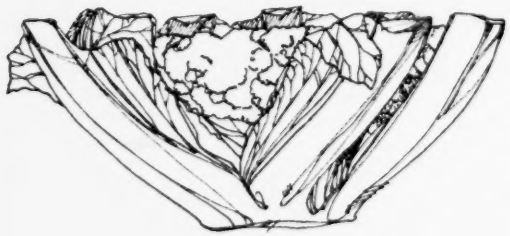
- 12 to 20 cm (5 to 8 in.) in diameter
- uniform in size, colour, and preparation
- compact, smooth and regular in form, with good depth of curd
- pure white in colour, with no green leaves showing through

Stalk and larger leaves should be removed with remaining leaves trimmed off 1 cm (½ in.) above the level of the head.

White is the preferred colour for cauliflower. Other colours should be in separate colour classes.

Scale of Points

• colour	20
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• quality	20
• size	10
• type	10
Total	100



stems and leaves must be trimmed in a straight line which measures 1 cm (½ in.) above height of the curd

no leaves should be growing through the curd

curds should be snow white in colour, smooth and free of riceyness

ideal head size is 12 to 20 cm (5 to 9 in.) in diameter across the top of the curd

100

Celery *(Apium graveolens)*

Entries should be:

- uniform in size, length of stalk, and colour
- free from disease and blemishes
- most cultivars should be as large as possible, and consistent with good condition and firmness of stalk
- colour is important and should be true to type for the cultivar; a lighter colour is preferred
- colour must be clean and uniform

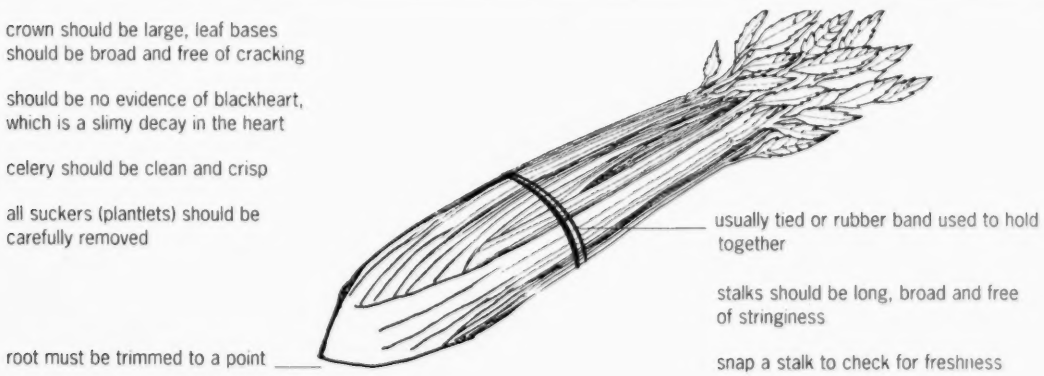
In form:

- the stalks should be long and stout; solid and heavy, with stalks of the plant closely set with as many as possible of full length
- the rootstock should be trimmed down to a conical point and the small and broken outer stalks (petioles) removed
- all suckers should be carefully removed

Quality is most important and is determined by a test of average stalks. The stalks must be firm, brittle, and free from pithiness and stringiness.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• uniformity	25
• condition	25
• colour	10
• type	10
Total	100


crown should be large, leaf bases should be broad and free of cracking
should be no evidence of blackheart, which is a slimy decay in the heart
celery should be clean and crisp
all suckers (plantlets) should be carefully removed
root must be trimmed to a point
usually tied or rubber band used to hold together
stalks should be long, broad and free of stringiness
snap a stalk to check for freshness

Swiss Chard *(Beta vulgaris)*

The root should be trimmed to a conical point and the plants exhibited in a manner similar to celery. Leaves and petioles should be large, broad and tender.

Scale of Points	
• quality	35
• uniformity	20
• condition	20
• colour	15
• type	10
Total	100

Citron *(Citrus spp.)*

Entries should be:

- fair sized
- uniformly round
- well mottled
- of good weight
- firm and free from sunburn and bleached patches

Stem must be attached.

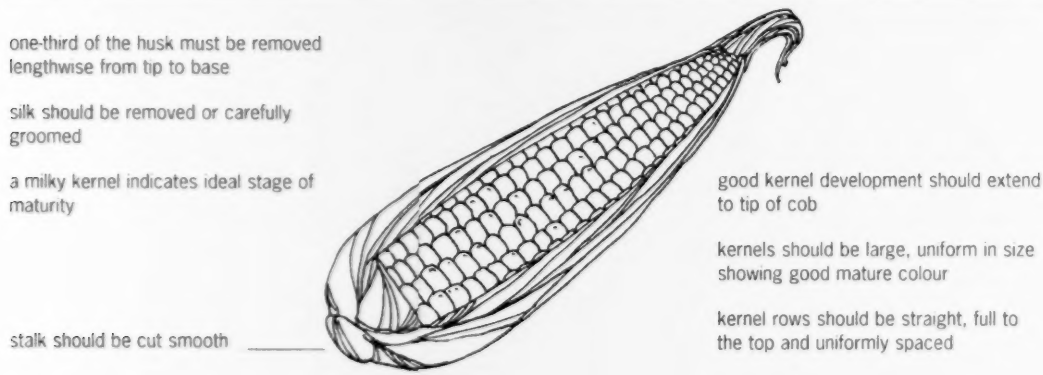
Scale of Points	
• quality	35
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• size	15
• type	10
Total	100

Sweet Corn *(Zea mays)*

- only sweet, fresh garden corn should be exhibited in this class
- all cultivars should be named
- ears should be uniform in size and form, evenly filled from tip to base, with straight and closely set rows of kernels
- at ideal maturity the kernels should have milky texture
- husked ears should be of fair size, free from blemishes, of clear and bright colour, and uniform according to the cultivar
- stalk should be cut smooth at butt end of cob
- ears should be shown with a third of the husk removed and should not be over-ripe
- all sweet corn should be judged on its individual merit

Scale of Points

• quality	35
• uniformity	25
• condition	15
• colour	15
• size	10
Total	100


one-third of the husk must be removed lengthwise from tip to base
silk should be removed or carefully groomed
a milky kernel indicates ideal stage of maturity
stalk should be cut smooth
good kernel development should extend to tip of cob
kernels should be large, uniform in size showing good mature colour
kernel rows should be straight, full to the top and uniformly spaced

Cucumbers *(Cucumis sativus)*

Slicing – Slicing cucumbers are of two distinct types and should be entered in separate classes; standard (American) and long English (European).

Both types should:

- have stems attached, 1 cm (½ in.) in length
- be unblemished with no yellow underside (yellow belly)
- be uniform in size and not showing very much taper from stem to blossom end

The American types should have a minimum number of seeds and be at least 15 cm (6 in.) in length. European types should not have seeds and be at least 25 cm (10 in.) in length.

Pickling – Pickling cucumbers should be:

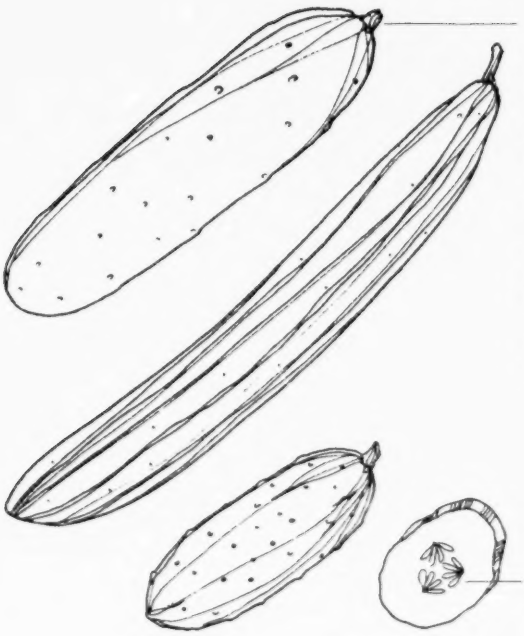
- uniform
- of good green colour
- on an average of 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 in.) long and not showing very much taper from stem to blossom end
- clean and without the withered blossom

Spines should be left intact and be black in colour. Stems that are 1 cm (½ in.) in length must be attached.

Gherkin – These are 5 cm (2 in.) or under, and show three fruits with stems attached.

Scale of Points

• quality	25
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• colour	15
• type	10
• size	10
Total	100



stems must be attached to all fruit

all fruit should be of uniform shape from stem end to blossom end with no tapering toward blossom end

fruit should be uniform in colour with no yellow underside (yellow belly) evident

spines should be left intact on all types that bear spines

slicing cucumbers should be at least 15 cm (6 in.) long, pickling cucumbers should be 5 to 8 cm (2 to 3 in.) long, and European types should be at least 25 cm (10 in.) in length

check for bitterness which is generally concentrated at the stem end of pickling types

when cut crosswise the seed should be small and immature in development, and no bitter taste of fruit should be detectable

Eggplant *(Solanum melongena)*

Specimens should be:

- of good size
- uniform
- firm
- even in colour
- free from blemishes and bronzing

Stems of 1 cm (½ in.) in length must be attached. Eggplants may be wiped, but should not be washed or oiled.

Eggplant is considered difficult to grow, particularly those cultivars with egg-shaped fruit.

Scale of Points	
• quality	30
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• colour	20
• type	10
Total	100

Garden Herbs

Fresh herb collections should contain five or more species (such as savory, mint, sage, thyme, sweet marjoram and chives) preferably in water-filled containers.

An attractive bunch of each of the species should be prepared, free from blemishes and diseased portions, and embodying healthiness and vigor of growth for the season. For the benefit of the general public all bunches should be labeled plainly and neatly.

Scale of Points	
• condition	35
• quality	25
• uniformity	20
• colour	20
Total	100

Garlic Bulbs *(Allium sativum)*

- garlic bulbs should be plump, well coloured, and bright with small narrow necks
- cloves should have uniform size and width without large gaps between each clove
- bulbs should have a teardrop high-crown form
- outer skins should be dried and left on free of blemishes and soil
- roots and stems should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.)

Kale *(Brassica oleracea)*

The plants should be uniform in all respects. They should also be vigorous, clean, heavy, and have large, dark, numerous well-curved leaves. Roots should be removed.

Scale of Points	
• condition	35
• quality	25
• uniformity	20
• colour	20
Total	100

Kohlrabi *(Brassica oleracea)*

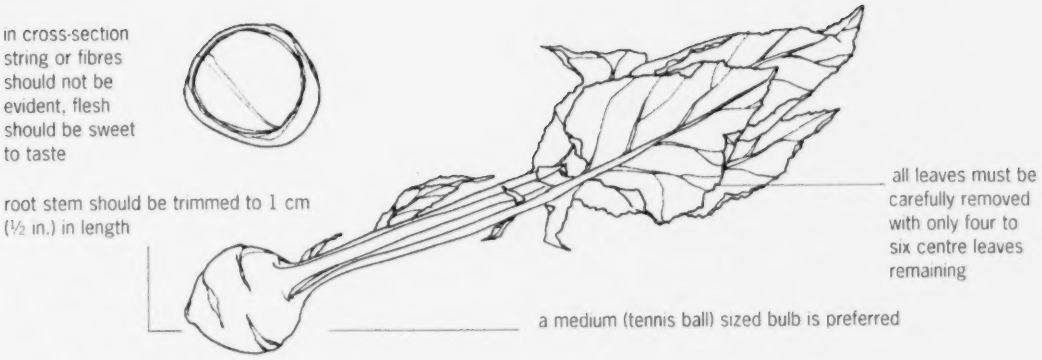
Specimens should be well matched in size 4 to 6 cm (1 ½ to 2 ½ in.) in diameter. The flesh should be:

- crisp
- tender
- solid
- free from cracks
- sweet in flavour

The roots should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) just below the ball or swelling. Four to six of the centre leaves should be allowed to remain.

Both purple and green types are equally desirable. Purple require a slightly longer growing period.

Scale of Points	
• quality	25
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• size	15
• colour	10
• type	10
Total	100


in cross-section string or fibres should not be evident, flesh should be sweet to taste
root stem should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length
all leaves must be carefully removed with only four to six centre leaves remaining
a medium (tennis ball) sized bulb is preferred

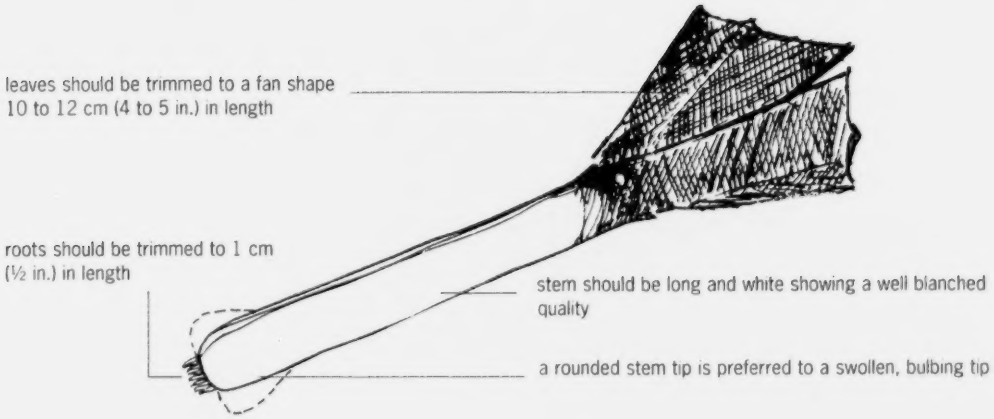
Leeks *(Allium ampeloprasum)*

The stems should be:

- long
- solid
- uniform
- thick
- well blanched, with roots trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) and tops trimmed to 10 to 12 cm (4 to 5 in.) in fan shape

A rounded stem tip free of bulbing is preferred.

Scale of Points	
• quality	25
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• colour	15
• size	10
• type	10
Total	100


leaves should be trimmed to a fan shape
10 to 12 cm (4 to 5 in.) in length
roots should be trimmed to 1 cm
(½ in.) in length
stem should be long and white showing a well blanched quality
a rounded stem tip is preferred to a swollen, bulbing tip

Lettuce *(Latuca sativa)*

The leaf, head, and cos types of lettuce are commonly exhibited and should always be shown in separate classes. In large shows the head class may be subdivided into different groups (e.g. crisp head (Iceberg), butter head (Bibb), and cos (Romaine).

In all types, the heads should be

- large
- solid
- uniform
- tender
- sweet
- of proper colour
- free from pests, diseases and blemishes

The roots and small or damaged outside leaves (only) should be removed and the heads cleaned. A lettuce head can be exhibited in a container with some water to keep it crisp.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• colour	10
• size	10
• type	10
Total	100

Muskmelon (Cantaloupe) *(Cucumis melo)*

There should be a high degree of uniformity in size and form with netting that is well developed for the cultivar.

To determine quality, remove a plug. This should reveal high quality, thick flesh that is sweet to taste.

Muskmelons are considered difficult to grow.

Scale of Points	
• quality	35
• condition	20
• uniformity	15
• colour	10
• size	10
• type	10
Total	100

Onions *(Allium cepa)*

All onion (yellow, red, white and Spanish type) cultivars should be uniformly hard as well as uniform in colour, size, shape and maturity. Roots and tops 1 cm (½ in.) above the bulb should be removed. **Outer skins must be dried, intact, and not removed.**

Spanish and pickling onions that are oversized and flat in shape are least desirable.

Spanish type should be over 9 cm (3 ½ in.) in diameter. The bulbs should have:

- even shape and colour
- narrow necks
- evenly spaced large, thick rings with a double or single eye (the latter being preferred)

Seasoning onions should be 6 to 9 cm (2 ½ to 3 ½ in.) in diameter. They should:

- have narrow necks
- be uniform in size, shape and colour
- have narrow internal rings that can have a double or single eye

Pickling

- round bulbed silver skins are preferred
- should be firm and well matured

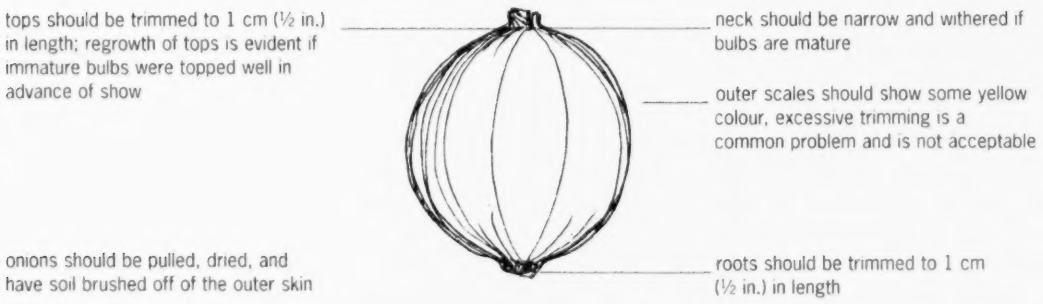
- not over 2 cm (1 in.) in diameter
- fairly uniform
- have clear, bright and dry skins

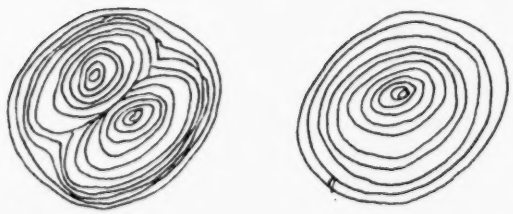
Tops and roots should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.).

Green onion – These should be clean with loose skin removed, roots trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length and tops trimmed to an even length.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• size	15
• type	10
Total	100


tops should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length; regrowth of tops is evident if immature bulbs were topped well in advance of show
neck should be narrow and withered if bulbs are mature
outer scales should show some yellow colour, excessive trimming is a common problem and is not acceptable
onions should be pulled, dried, and have soil brushed off of the outer skin
roots should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length



a cross-section should reveal a double or a single eye (growing points); the single eye is preferred where rings are large and thick

round or globe shaped bulbs are preferred by the market; flat bulbs usually indicate origin from sets which are the easiest to grow and, because of shape, are least desired

Parsnips *(Pastinaca sativa)*

Roots should be uniform, straight, and of good length. They should:

- taper gradually from crown to tip
- be clean, firm, smooth, and free from discolouration, disease and side roots
- have a small core

Tops should be removed 1 cm (½ in.) above the crown.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• colour	10
• size	10
• type	5
Total	100

Peas *(Pisum sativum)*

Pods should be

- long
- fresh
- uniform
- free from blemishes (flecking) and disease
- filled with clean, whole, uniform sized peas of a good dark green colour

Pea quality is the most important factor. All pods should have a full complement of peas. They should be sweet, full-flavoured, tender and have no grey or yellowish colour. Stem and calyx should be attached to all pods.

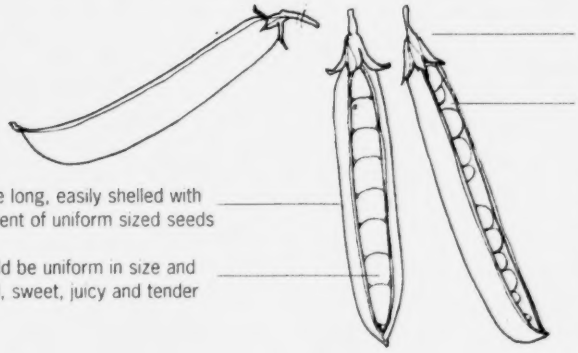
Snow peas (sugar snaps) should be exhibited in a separate class. Pods should be:

- bright in colour
- shiny
- straight
- with small, under-developed ovules

- free of blemishes and tears
- of marketable size

Pods should not be wilted.

Scale of Points	
• quality	30
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• colour	15
• size	10
Total	100


stem and calyx must be attached to all pods
a variable pea seed size with aborted ovules is an undesirable characteristic
there should be no flecking on pods colour
a dark green seed colour indicates a freezer type which is most desired
pods should be long, easily shelled with a full complement of uniform sized seeds
all seeds should be uniform in size and well developed, sweet, juicy and tender

Peppers *(Capsicum spp.)*

The specimens should be large, uniform, firm and of good weight with thick flesh. Stems should be left on. There should be separate classes for bell, cherry, cayenne, jalapeno and banana types.

Peppers are considered difficult to grow.

While the bell fruit is preferred, there is no preference for fruit colour except for red as it indicates fruit maturity.

Scale of Points	
• quality	25
• uniformity	25
• colour	20
• condition	20
• type	10
Total	100

a 1 cm (½ in.) stem must be attached to all fruits

all fruit should be firm and crisp; fruit wall should be thick

bell (bullnose) cherry cayenne jalopeno (pimiento) banana

Potatoes *(Solanum tuberosum)*

Trueness to type and colour should be typical of the cultivar. Tubers should:

- be clean and uniform in size
- have few and shallow eyes
- be free from blemishes, especially fungus diseases such as scab, blight and rhizoctonia (black scurf)
- be without secondary tuber growth or evidence of greening caused by exposure to light

Mature tubers are preferred; a skin set that doesn't break when thumb pressure is applied indicates maturity.

Potatoes should be clean.

Separate classes for white, red and russet (netted) types are preferred.

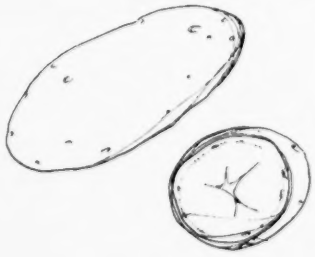
Scale of Points

• condition	25
• quality	20
• uniformity	20
• type	15
• colour	10
• size	10
Total	100

all tubers should be uniformly round or oblong in shape

tubers should be brushed or washed clean, taking care not to break the skin

skin should be firmly set on mature tubers (will not break when thumb pressure is applied); mature tubers are preferred



there should be no sign of scab or greening on any portion of the tubers

both hollow heart and net necrosis (virus infection) are undesirable and can be seen in cross-section

Pumpkin *(Cucurbita Spp.)*

Jack-o-lantern types should:

- have bright orange skin and light yellow flesh
- be uniform in size and shape and true to cultivar
- usually be from 7 to 22 kg. (15 to 50 pounds)
- be oblong shaped
- be free from blemishes
- be in good condition
- not have flat side or faded colouring from ground contact
- have 5 cm (2 in.) of stem

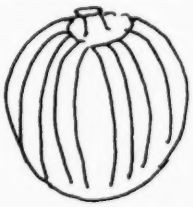
Flat, pie, sugar types should:

- have deep orange skin and red flesh
- be uniform in size, round, even shaped and true to cultivar
- usually be 3 to 7 kg. (8 to 15 pounds)
- free from blemishes, firm and should not have flat side
- have a sweet flavour
- have an attached 5 cm (2 in.) stem

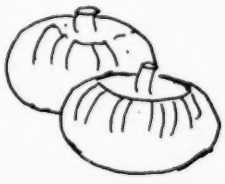
Oblong, Jack-o-lantern and flat-shaped fruit should be in separate classes.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• uniformity	20
• condition	20
• colour	15
• size	15
Total	100



jack-o-lantern type



flat pie type

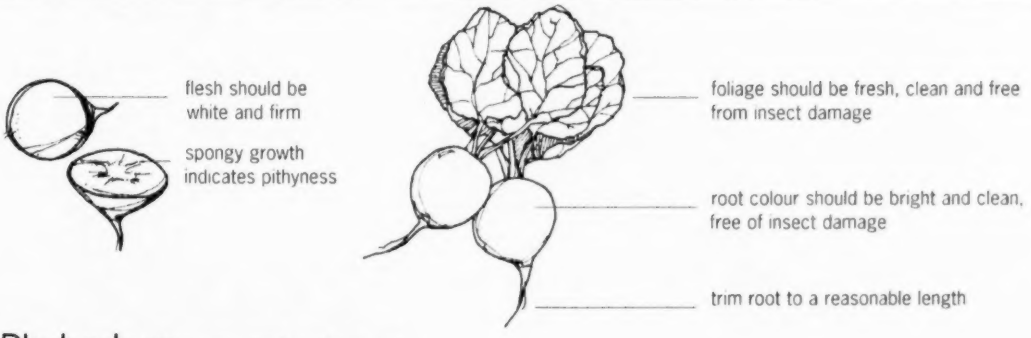
Radishes *(Raphanus sativus)*

These should be bunched and tied with the tops and roots left on. Radishes should be:

- crisp
- smooth
- uniform
- free from blemishes
- of a clear bright colour
- have roots that are free of pithiness

Red-rooted cultivars with round roots are the most preferred.

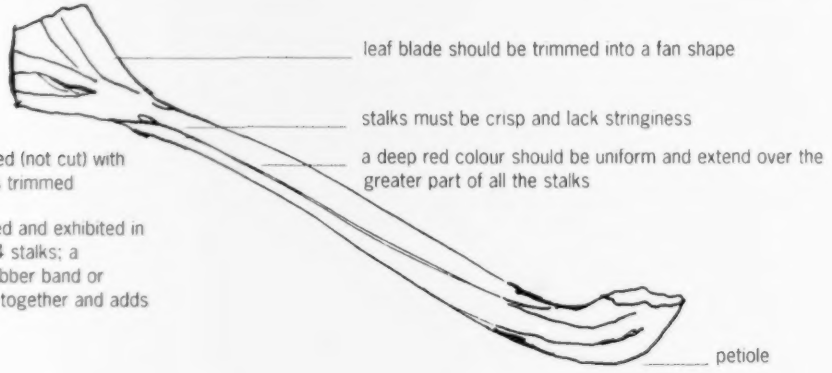
Scale of Points	
• quality	25
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• colour	20
• type	10
Total	100


flesh should be white and firm
spongy growth indicates pithyness
foliage should be fresh, clean and free from insect damage
root colour should be bright and clean, free of insect damage
trim root to a reasonable length

Rhubarb *(Rheum rhabarbarum)*

- long and large diameter petioles are preferred *provided* this size does not adversely affect quality
- quality considerations include relative freedom from fibre as indicated by snapping, and a sweet relatively non-acid taste
- a red colour is preferred to green on both the exterior and interior
- leaves should be trimmed to a fan shape 2 ½ cm (1 in) from the petiole.
- the petiole is harvested by pulling rather than cutting with only the loose tissue at the base trimmed away

Scale of Points	
• quality	25
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• colour	25
• type	10
Total	100


leaf blade should be trimmed into a fan shape
stalks must be crisp and lack stringiness
a deep red colour should be uniform and extend over the greater part of all the stalks
stalks should be pulled (not cut) with only the rough edges trimmed
rhubarb should be tied and exhibited in bunches of 2, 3, or 4 stalks; a contrasting colour rubber band or twistem holds stalks together and adds to the exhibit
petiole

Squash *(Cucurbita spp. & Brassica spp.)*

Summer Squash

- many colours and shapes are available
- Italian types, particularly dark green cultivars, are most preferred
- stems, 1 cm (½ in.) in length, must be attached to fruit
- should be shown in pairs
- mature fruits of summer squashes should be in a separate class
- many new varieties are being developed and each must be judged on its own merit

Italian types – This is the preferred type of squash, with young fruit with tender skin being most desirable. The ideal size is 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 in.) in length.

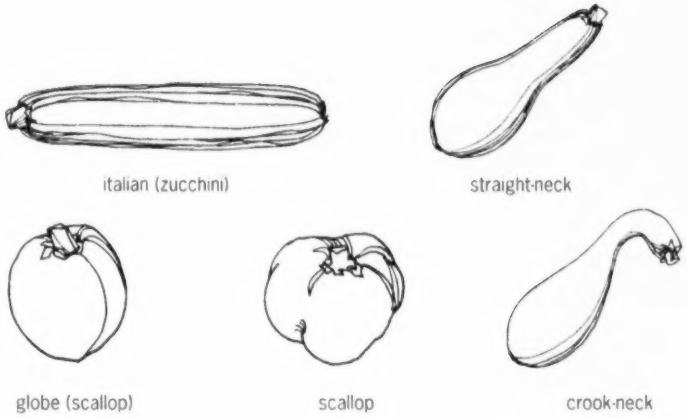
Overgrown mature fruit is unsuitable and should be shown in a separate class, i.e. Baking Zucchini, Zucchini Preserves, and Zucchini over 20 cm (8 in.).

stems 1 cm (½ in.) in length must be attached to all fruit

fruit of the Italian type should be uniform thickness from end to end

Italian types are preferred and ideal size is 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 in.) in length; young fruit with tender skin is most desirable—overgrown, mature fruit is unsuitable and should be shown in a separate class

skin must be smooth, unbroken and uniformly coloured over entire fruit with no yellow belly



Italian (zucchini) and vegetable marrow – Should be uniform in size, colour, shape, and depth of flesh. A moderate range in size for the cultivar is expected. However, fruit should be 15 to 20 cm (6 to 8 in.) in length for best quality.

There should be no skin punctures or similar blemishes.

Straight-neck – This is the next-most preferred after Italian types. Requirements are the same as for Italian. Swelling at base of fruit should be moderate.

Crookneck – Fruit should be about 10 to 15 cm (4 to 6 in.) long, of a golden colour, and moderately crooked. Swelling at base of fruit should be moderate.

Scalloped or patty pan – Specimens should be about 10 cm (4 in.) in diameter, uniform and of clear colour. Fruits are truest to type when the scallops are deep.

Mature Italian and vegetable marrow – Fruit should be:

- 30 to 50 cm (12 to 20 in.) long (smaller for table use, larger for jam)
- uniform
- cylindrical
- smooth
- firm
- slightly ribbed
- in good condition for the season
- free from all blemishes
- have a 1 cm (½ in.) stem attached

The above covers both the green and cream varieties.

Winter Squash

The acorn, followed by the buttercup and hubbard, are the principal long-keeping winter squash and are preferred in that order.

They are shown in pairs, with 1 cm (½ in.) stems attached, and should be uniform in size, form and colour, as well as free from blemishes.

Warted hubbard cultivars should be evenly well warted. Colours of all types should be typical of the cultivar with a minimum of white (yellow-belly) on the underside. Mature fruit is preferred. Mature fruit is that on which the thumbnail cannot break the skin.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• uniformity	20
• condition	20
• colour	15
• size	15
Total	100

mature fruit should have skin that cannot be broken with a thumb nail

a 1 cm (½ in.) stem must be attached to all fruit

acorn fruit is preferred, followed by buttercup, marrow then hubbard; there is no external fruit colour preference

external colour should be uniform with no evidence of yellowbelly

acorn

buttercup

marrow

hubbard

Tomatoes *(Lycopersicon esculentum)*

Fresh, large or cherry fruit should be in separate classes from each other. Green, yellow and red fruit should also be in separate classes from each other.

Regardless of class, all fruit should:

- be smooth
- be uniform in size, shape and colour
- be free from blemishes
- have small blossom ends
- have no blossom rot

Size varies with the cultivar. Cherry fruit should be less than 2 ½ cm (1 in.) in diameter, while large fruit should exceed the 2 ½ cm (1 in.) requirement.

Some other considerations:

- The more globular forms are preferred.
- Green shoulders are undesirable.
- Fruit should be in firm condition and exhibited with the stems left on.
- In a cross-section, the flesh should be thick, both the outer wall and the sections. The number of sections should be numerous and the amount of pulp and seeds limited.
- Green-ripe fruit is preferred. Green-ripe fruit has gel in the seed cavity.
- Cherry types should taste sweet.
- Cherry types are the easiest to grow.
- Blocky types are usually best for processing because of their more fleshy and drier textures.

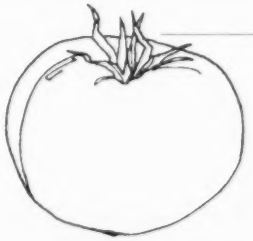
Scale of Points

• quality	30
• uniformity	25
• condition	20
• colour	10
• size	10
• type	5
Total	100

a green-ripe fruit will ripen off the vine; gel in the seed cavities indicates fruit is green-ripe

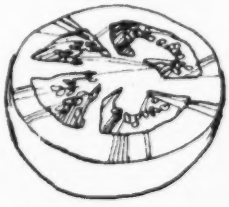
yellow fruit are difficult to grow and are less desirable

cherry types are the easiest to grow, round or globular types are preferred by the market, blocky types are usually best for processing because of their more fleshy and drier textures



stem must be attached to all fruit

green shoulders are undesirable as they generally ripen last



in cross-section amount of pulp and seeds should be limited, flesh should be thick

cherry round or globular blocky or pear

Turnips – Rutabaga *(Brassica rapa)*

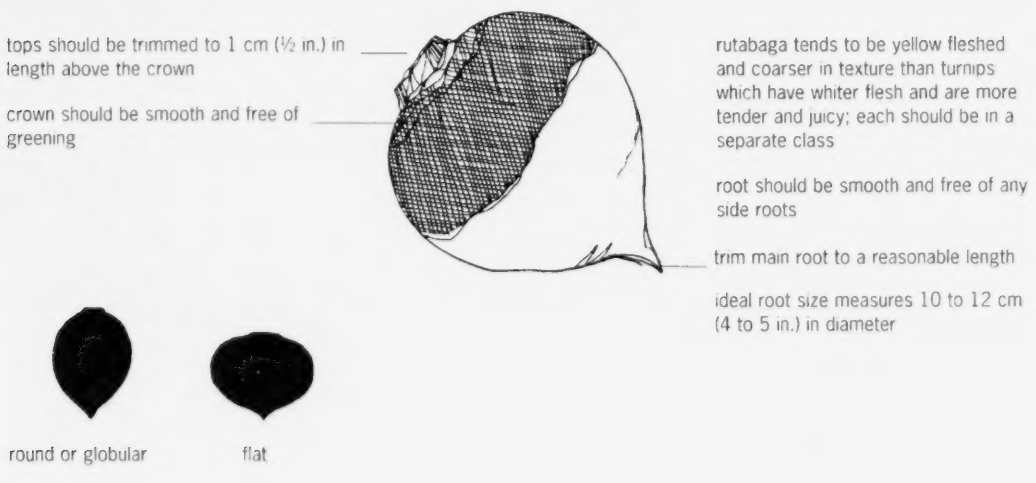
These include the white-fleshed summer turnips and yellow fleshed rutabagas. They should be:

- 6 to 8 cm (2 ½ to 3 in.) in diameter (summer turnips)
- 10 to 12 cm (4 to 5 in.) in diameter (rutabagas)
- preferably clean
- uniform
- firm
- smooth
- free from all blemishes and woody fibre
- have tops that have been removed 1 cm (½ in.) above the crown

Rutabagas (Swede turnips) are generally drier and coarser in texture and should be shown in a separate class.

Scale of Points

• quality	30
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• colour	10
• size	10
• type	10
Total	100


tops should be trimmed to 1 cm (½ in.) in length above the crown
crown should be smooth and free of greening
rutabaga tends to be yellow fleshed and coarser in texture than turnips which have whiter flesh and are more tender and juicy; each should be in a separate class
root should be smooth and free of any side roots
trim main root to a reasonable length
ideal root size measures 10 to 12 cm (4 to 5 in.) in diameter
round or globular
flat

Watermelon *(Citrullus lanatus)*

There are many new and different watermelon types. Joining the previously round and oblong types are: oval, long blocky, elongated, mini-round, small round, and mini oval.

- entries should be uniform, large and smooth
- quality is determined by removing a plug, which should show firm flesh, of deep colour, and with a thin rind
- seeds in ripe fruit should be dark brown to black
- must have the stem attached to the fruit.
- is considered difficult to grow

Scale of Points	
• quality	35
• condition	20
• uniformity	20
• size	15
• type	10
Total	100

Other Classes

Others not listed are judged on quality, condition and uniformity. This category should include the unusual, unique, and those with difficult growth characteristics.

Yards And Gardens

Information for Show Committees

Only those yards or gardens that have been officially entered should be judged. A judge should not be expected to inspect every home in the town or district and pick the top three or four. A local official who has the official entries and knows the addresses of all competitors should accompany the judge. The judge should not converse with the owners (exhibitors) of the gardens in the competition during the course of the judging.

All gardens or yards in the same competition should be judged on the same day. The yards or gardens in the competition must be open for judges to inspect. Judges cannot be expected to inspect properties from the street or by looking over the back fence.

Because of the differences in the size of the areas involved, urban home-yard and garden classes should usually be judged separately from rural classes. Rural class descriptions must specify whether the whole farmstead is to be judged or only the yard and garden. Acreages and farmsteads can usually be in a single class.

In setting up a garden contest, it is suggested that the judge be allowed a minimum of 15 minutes to assess each entry. Some entries that are obviously not "in the running" may take less time, but entries in top-notch competition will require more consideration than a mere walk through. It is also most helpful if the local committee eliminates gardens that obviously will not be considered for top place in a preliminary examination.

Judging Standards

Design

The judges should assess:

- the relationship of the house to the garden
- the distribution, proportion and shape of areas within the garden—that is, the general layout and arrangement of lawns, beds, borders, plant material, paths, service and utility areas, and garden structures

The following points should be kept in mind:

- **Unity** – Does the garden function as a collection of integrated units? Are the individual units coherent?
- **Interest** – Is the garden interesting; that is, are there enough elements (contrast, harmony, graduation, balance, rhythm, emphasis, proportion or scale) introduced in the design to avoid monotony?
- **Originality** – Does the garden show originality of thought and imagination?

- **Utility** – Is the garden functional? Have provisions been made for such things as outdoor entertainment and recreation, a supply of cut flowers and vegetables, service area, and comfortable access to, and circulation within, each area?

Maintenance

- Is the garden economically designed from the maintenance point of view?
- **Trees and shrubs** – Are planting distances correct, leaving room for mature size? Have the plants been properly pruned and cared for?
- **Herbaceous, perennial and annual flowers** – Have the materials been correctly planted and spaced for particular effects; correctly staked, thinned and cared for to give strong healthy specimens?
- **Lawn areas** – Have the areas been properly graded before planting? Was the choice of varieties good for the purpose? Is the turf resilient, dense, vigorous, of good colour, properly trimmed at edges, cut to proper height, and free from weeds, pests and diseases?
- **Other areas and structures** – What is the condition and upkeep of lane area, garbage cans, fencing, compost heaps, greenhouse and frames, etc.?

Choice of Plant Material

- Is the material located and spaced to its best advantage, both ornamentally and functionally?
- Does it suit the soil and climate?
- Is the form, texture and colour attractive and interesting?
- Have materials been chosen to give an extended period of bloom from early spring to late fall?
- Is there too much or too little variety of plant material?

Scale Of Points For Urban Yards

General Arrangement And Effect	
• the integration of structures and grounds using the design elements: unity, interest, harmony and contrast, rhythm, originality and functionality	40
• plant materials: trees, shrubs, flowers, vegetables, lawn and/or alternative, quality and freedom from diseases/pests	35
• upkeep: painting, masonry, safety, freedom from weeds, pruning, deadheading and staking, work area	25
Total	100

Scale Of Points For Rural Yards	
General Arrangement And Effect	
• the integration of structures and grounds using the design elements: unity, interest, harmony and contrast, rhythm, originality and functionality	25
• plant materials: trees, shrubs, flowers, vegetables, lawn and/or alternative, quality and freedom from diseases/pests	35
• upkeep: painting, masonry, safety, freedom from weeds, pruning, deadheading and staking, work area	20
• traffic system: safety and practicality	15
Total	100

Specific Judging Points

Containers/Portable Planters/Window Boxes

A single specimen will be judged by the same criteria as a houseplant.

The following should be considered when judging multiple cultivars:

- container very full to overflowing
- tall plants in middle or back depending on location of planter
- weed, disease and insect free
- harmonious colours
- variety of plant forms and leaf textures
- a touch of originality with plant usage or pot
- suitability of contents and style for location
- contents and pot should have good proportions

Scale Of Points	
• proportion, balance, scale, distinction and originality	30
• suitable relationships to other plants, to container, to location	30
• cultural perfection of plant material (includes grooming and health)	20
• plant selection for location and container	20
Total	100

Patio/Deck Gardens

Patio/deck gardens should appear to be a continuation of the plantings in the yard. However, they may appear isolated in such cases as an apartment or seniors' complex.

Safety considerations for patio/deck gardens include:

- a non-skid surface
- railings
- hanging containers in locations away from traffic patterns
- easily accessed from house or garden
- comfortable seating

Gardens should include a variety of planted containers producing the overall effect of a garden on different levels. A sense of unity and repetition should be created through the use of plant materials and/or pots. Originality and creativity should be acknowledged.

Scale of Points	
• safety	10
• cleanliness	10
• general arrangement	30
• plant quality and variety	40
• additional features	10
Total	100

Rockery

A rockery is not a raised bed surrounded by stones; it is a pleasing and proportionate integration of rocks, soil and plants with a relationship to the rest of the yard. A rockery can include:

- plant materials which are suitable for a rockery with invasive kinds kept under control, and should be a harmonious variety of colours, plant forms and textures
- rocks present visual mass proportionate to location and size of rockery; they can be partially buried and grouped for effect
- accessories that are tasteful, suitable and appropriate for the overall landscape

Scale of Points

• plant material: suitability, grooming, colour, textures, overall health and vigor	50
• freedom from weeds, insects, diseases	20
• harmony within landscape	10
• ease of maintenance	10
• stones and use of other materials	10
Total	100

Water Gardens

- due to safety factors, water gardens need to be located in a highly visible location
- may be a focal point with fountains and moving water or a replication of a natural, still-water pond
- should have a connection to and with the rest of the landscape
- size should appear to be in scale with location
- surrounding plantings should compliment, rather than overwhelm the pool
- 70 per cent of the water surface should be covered with aquatic plants
- accessories should be tasteful, suitable and appropriate
- fish prefer moving water while water lilies prefer still water and full sun

Scale of Points

• plant material:	
inside pool	20
outside pool	20
• pool accents e.g. ornaments, lighting, fish, rock work, etc.	10
• cleanliness of pool and surrounding area	20
• overall effect in landscape	30
Total	100

Vegetable Gardens

The vegetable garden may be judged as a separate entity in some competitions, or in combination with the landscaped portion of the yard (often known as a composite garden) in others. Whichever the case, there are some general considerations that can help the judge score each entry.

Note – There obviously is also a difference between a rural garden and one located in an urban setting. The judge will decide which questions given apply in each situation and mark the score sheets accordingly.

Location

- Is the garden located in the best available location? Is the soil a rich loam?
- Is it near a good supply of water or can a sprinkler easily reach it?
- Is it located as near to the house as possible? Garden enthusiasts will use spare time more efficiency if it is easily reached and tools need not be carried back and forth over long distances.
- Does surface drainage allow for run off after heavy rains or the melting of snow in the spring? Is it flat enough to prevent soil erosion?
- Do trees, shrubs, fences, or walls shade the vegetables? Maximum sunlight is needed for best growth. Trees and shrubs take water from the soil to the detriment of the vegetables and also encourage birds that damage young plants.
- Is the garden protected from the wind?

Arrangement/Management

- Is the garden small and well cared for? Or is it a larger somewhat neglected garden?
- Are the small fruits, asparagus, rhubarb and other perennial vegetables located in their own special area, often on the edge of the garden approximately one metre from the grass line or fence?
- Are the vine crops in the centre of the garden and other crops on each side?
- Are early vegetables along the edges of the vine crop so that when the vines spread, these vegetables will have been removed?
- Are the early crops easily accessible to the homeowner without obstacles to step over, etc.?
- Are the tall plants such as corn, tall tomatoes, and staking type peas located on the north side where they will not cast shadows on smaller plants?

Scale of Points

• quality of crops	30
• cleanliness (cultivation)	20
• variety (at least 10 kinds)	20
• space economy & succession cropping	15
• arrangement	15
Total	100

Suggested Yards and Garden Classes

- urban yards, to include garden
- curb appeal, front yard only
- rural (farm) grounds, to include garden
- acreage and farmsteads
- newly landscaped yard by commercial designer
- newly landscaped yard by homeowner
- public, industrial, or institutional grounds
- seniors' homes and lodges
- homestead yards and gardens
- water gardens
- rock gardens
- perennial gardens
- rose gardens
- vegetable gardens/rural
- vegetable garden/urban
- mixed flower gardens
- composite gardens
- xeriscape yards
- balcony displays
- raised beds

All above classes may be modified to fit different situations. Size of yards can be altered to judge similar sized yards, so that a larger yard does not overpower a small sized yard. Junior classes can be presented in most garden entries.

Classes can be further subdivided to include:

- lawns
- features
- fruit tree or exotic
- patio and/or decks
- containers
- planters
- window boxes
- fences

Agricultural Exhibits

Sheaf Grain

One of the most interesting, attractive and lasting crop exhibits is a well-prepared sheaf of grain. Types include wheat, oats, barley, rye, canary seed and flax.

Maturity and filling – The grain must be as mature as possible considering the date of the show. Heads should be large and uniform with plump hard kernels. Straw should be free from mold and mustiness, and dry, bright and ripe in appearance, rather than with green straw and chaff.

Freedom from foreign material – The sheaf should be free of weeds and other crop plants. It should contain only plants of the same variety, as indicated by the colour of straw and chaff, shape of head, presence or absence of awns, etc.

Presentation – Exhibitors of sheaves earn a major part of their reward from showmanship, which is the art of preparing a pleasing exhibit from carefully selected quality plants. The sheaf should conform to show standards, usually being about 6 to 8 cm (2 to 3 in.) diameter at the neck. All sheaves should be labeled as to variety.

Suggestions for preparation – To make attractive sheaves, choose select plants in the field from well-matured standing grain. Ideal plants will have large, well-filled heads and clean, bright stems. Cut the stems full length and spread out the grain in an airy room away from direct sunlight until cured.

When ready to build the sheaf, strip all leaves from the stems and place a damp cloth over the heads and upper stems to toughen them for handling purposes.

To start the sheaf, select 30 to 40 stems and tie them together to form the central core for the sheaf. Other stems are then placed around the core with each succeeding stem slightly lower to make a large, attractive, rounded bundle of heads. Tie the sheaf firmly in two or three places depending on the length of the straw, and cut off even at the butt. To dress up the sheaf, cover the ties with coloured ribbon. When finished, hang up the sheaf with head down until ready for the show. To reduce the possibility of sheaf damage during transport, wrap the head and upper part of the sheaf in cheesecloth.

Scale of Points

• maturity and filling of heads	40
• freedom from foreign material	20
• presentation	40
Total	100

Grain heads should:

- have heads with even-sized kernels that are well-filled and plump
- be all the same length and colour
- be free of weeds or other crop plants
- have no damaged heads

The diameter at the neck should be 8 cm (3 in.).

A good length of straw:

- is clean
- has good colour
- is free from disease and fungus/mildew
- has loose stems trimmed

Sheaves should be:

- symmetrical
- mature
- firm
- neat with attractive bands/tying

Baled Hay

This category includes alfalfa, clover, grass, cereal, mixed hay and native hay (Prairie Wool). While some shows list full bales, others will indicate a "bale slice" of measured thickness, neatly tied and presented.

Scale of Points

• stage of maturity	30
• freedom from foreign material	20
• leafiness, soundness, and curing	40
• general appearance	10
Total	100

The stage of maturity is a major factor influencing the feed value of hay:

- alfalfa and sweet clover should be in the bud-to-early-bloom stage of development
- clovers (except sweet-clover) should show very little bloom (up to one-quarter) and without seed formation in the head
- grasses should be in the emerging head stage (before flowering)
- cereals should be in the soft dough stage

Freedom from foreign material – The sample should be free from weeds, dirt, old stubble and from other crop plants (except mixed hay and prairie wool).

Leafiness, soundness and curing – The hay should:

- contain a high percentage of leaves
- have stems that are fine, soft and pliable
- be dry and free from excess moisture
- should be bright green
- should have a fresh colour and aroma
- should be free of mold or mustiness

Hay that is discoloured by weathering or over-curing is inferior in feeding value and palatability.

General appearance – The bale or slice should be compact, neat, and securely bound. Complete bales should have the weight shown on the tag.

Silage Classes

- are probably best exhibited in sealed jars
- both grass and legume silage should have high leaf content
- colour will be influenced by species and will vary from light green to olive or dark green
- odour will be clean and pleasant, being pungent and prickly rather than putrid, moldy or burned
- texture will be pliable and soft rather than brittle or slimy
- a uniform cut length from 1 to 4 cm (½ to 1 ½ in.) is desirable

Forage Sheaves

Grass and legume sheaves are normally intended to show the crop at hay stage. As such, a top-quality sheaf should emphasize its leaves and early stage of maturity.

Forage sheaves are generally picked fresh and exhibited green. The sheaf should be free of weeds and other foreign material and should not be coarse or stemmy.

Grasses and legumes can be picked at the proper hay stage (see baled hay class) and cured by spreading out to dry in an airy room away from direct sunlight. The sheaf is then built from the cured hay.

Forage sheaves are tied once about 10 cm (4 in.) from the butt. Coloured ribbon, covering the tie, may make the sheaf even more attractive.

Field Crop Seeds

Includes seeds of cereal grains, flax, canary seed, canola, grasses, field peas, faba beans, lentils and other legumes.

Exhibitors should carefully read and comply with the rules as set out by a particular show committee. The primary consideration is the value of the sample for seed purposes. The show lists will indicate quality required, perhaps in litre volume or by weight.

Scale of Points

• freedom from foreign material	40
• maturity, soundness, plumpness and uniformity	40
• general appearance (colour, lustre, etc.)	15
• variety	5
Total	100

Freedom from foreign material – Seed samples should be free of weed seeds, other crop seeds, and trash such as straw chaff and dirt. Samples must be pure as to variety.

Maturity, soundness, plumpness and uniformity – Seeds should be:

- well ripened, with no green or shrunken kernels
- uniformly plump and well filled, indicating high viability and high weight per unit volume

Samples should be:

- dry
- free from mold or mustiness
- free from all diseases, insect injury, and cracked or broken kernels

The hull of oats, barley, grasses and other hulled seeds, should be intact. Frosted and/or sprouted kernels will have points deducted.

General appearance – The sample should be attractive. Seed should be bright in colour and uniform in size and appearance. Exhibit only current year's seed. Always indicate variety.

Suggested Classes for Sheaf of Grains and Grasses

Sheaf of Spring Wheat
Sheaf of Spring Utility Wheat
Sheaf of Fall Wheat Bearded
Sheaf of Fall Wheat Beardless
Sheaf of Durum Wheat
Sheaf of Oats
Sheaf of Mixed Grain
Sheaf of 6-row Barley
Sheaf of 2-row Barley
Sheaf of Timothy
Sheaf of Brome
Sheaf of Crested Wheat Grass
Sheaf of Flax
Sheaf of Canola
Sheaf of Alfalfa
Sheaf of Sweet Clover

Collection of Native Grasses (named)
Collection of Tame Grasses (named)

Suggested Classes Feeds – amount fixed by show schedule (e.g. 2.2 k)

Cereal Crop Silage
Corn Crop Silage
Legume Baled Hay
Grass Baled Hay
Mixed (Grass/Legume Hay)

Suggested Classes for Seed – amount fixed by show schedule (e.g. litre)

Spring Wheat
Fall Wheat
Malting Barley – 2 or 6 row
Feed Barley – 2 or 6 row
Oats
Canola
Flax
Rye

Weed Collections

Weed collections command interest because weeds are so universal.

A typical class might call for ten (10) specimens, pressed, dried, mounted and correctly identified.

Points are awarded for:

- quality of workmanship in pressing and mounting
- display
- correct identification

A current Alberta Weed Designation List is given in Appendix 2.

(Note: Classes for sheaf can be prepared for dry or green exhibits. Classes for collections of named weeds should be encouraged especially for novice and youth sections.)

Photography

It is important to consider the type of photography to include in the show.

Classes should be created to include digital prints, while maintaining standard film classes.

Many shows present different categories:

- digital colour
- digital black-and-white (sepia tone and other effects)
- film black and white
- film colour

Class divisions include:

- scenic
- animal
- plants
- portrait
- landscapes
- children
- weddings
- sports
- sunsets/sunrises classes

Special interest, photo storytelling, themes and collections can create interesting sections. Separate classes should be created for age or junior and amateur competitions.

Guidelines need to be identified and clearly established for each category and class. Show schedules should include a variety and a good number of classes to attract both the professional and the hobbyist photographer.

Everyone believes that his or her picture is award-winning. Judges need to consider the main criteria for photography and rank the entries based on technical and artistic merits. Remember there are always exceptions to the guidelines.

Technical Merit

Award winning photos usually have a strong centre of interest, a primary subject or theme. The primary subject or focal point must be in focus, and not blurred or fuzzy from enlargement. Action shots may reflect movement and are acceptable. Avoid shots that are over or under exposed.

Photos must be presented in accordance with the show schedule guidelines. Mounting, hanging, matting, size (8 X 10 or 4 X 6 etc.), how to display, and class requirements need to be adhered to. For example, if a class is for a single animal, a photograph should not be judged if it includes a

person and an animal.

Flash and camera accessories should be used correctly to enhance and improve the photo. Does the photo look better in horizontal or vertical format? Is the photo relevant to the category under which it is entered?

Artistic Merit

Proper use of composition and light contribute to artistic merit. Keep the photo *simple* with a strong focal point or centre of interest, a primary subject matter, or a theme. Backgrounds should be uncomplicated, darkened or out-of-focus to enhance the subject. Try to stay away from clutter and busyness in the photo.

Subjects should be positioned off centre (see diagram on page 136). Good photos follow the "Rule of Thirds" and have lines (real or abstract) that hold a picture together and become pleasing to the eye.

Since photos are on a flat plane, introducing flowing lines creates a depth in the photo. Proper framing of subjects by light or background can enhance the photo thereby drawing the eye to the focal point of interest.

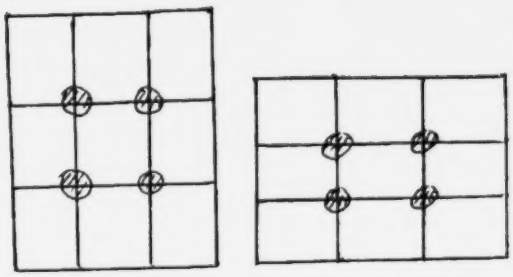
The photo should have balance, either symmetrical or asymmetrical. Patterns, shapes, colours, and shades should be complementary to the photo.

Avoid merging of objects in or on the border of the photo. Mergers collide or detract from the primary subjects and should be avoided in the composition. A pole protruding from a person's head or the front of a car protruding in on the border are common examples of merging. Is there proper lead room and headroom on the subject? Is the cropping of the photo used to create the proper proportions of subject material?

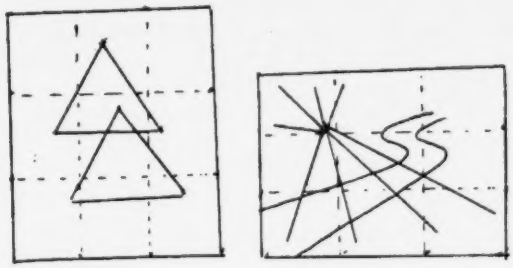
Light is the most important element in artistic merit. How it is used or captured is what makes a winning picture.

- does the light enhance or detract from the photo?
- do the shadows create harsh and extreme effects on scenes and faces?
- do the shadows fall on the subject(s)?
- is the light natural or does it look imposed?
- did the photographer set up the photo in such a way as to darken the background?
- was side lighting and back lighting used in an effective manner?
- was the photo taken in early morning or late day or during extreme light conditions?
- do the natural or artificial highlights improve the dynamics of the photo?

Lighting is a very complex science and should be taken seriously to produce good photos.



rule of thirds:
the intersection of imaginary lines (at one-third intervals) are pleasing points of interest



leading lines should produce visual unity and depth, both horizontally and vertically, illustrating movement or direction, guiding your eye to the point of interest

Judging Standards For Photography

Scale of Points	
• composition	35
• impact	30
• technical	20
• creativity and presentation	15
Total	100

Composition – Composition is the arrangement of the centre of interest and all other elements in the photo. It creates motion or rhythm through dynamic symmetry and balance. Leading lines and the use of "the rule of thirds" are used to place elements in proper framing to identify the focal interest of the photo.

Avoid distractions or unnecessary elements that may crowd or make the picture too busy. Keep it simple and always clear the shooting area of unwanted elements. The elements of the photo need to tell a story.

Merit should be give to all aspects of colour and light that unify the photo to create moods, feelings, and designs using imagination and creating art. Good composition includes:

- good subject placement
- harmonious proportions

- the absence of merging objects
- the ability for the composition to tell a complete story

Impact – Impact is:

- the viewer's first reaction
- what they see first or first impression
- what catches their eye
- what holds their attention

The photo should make the viewer want to look further. If impact is good, the photo's message is clear and the photo will capture the viewer's attention. Generally (but not always) it is the centre of interest that produces impact.

Technical – Technical aspects include:

- camera technique
- use of accessories
- special effects
- film exposure
- depth of field
- the use of shutter speeds

Processing and printing also affects the quality of a print. Over-exposure and under-exposure can result in the loss of details in the photo.

Photos should be free from stains, scratches, spotting, streaks or water damage and should be faulted for any of these defects. High gloss photos should be scored higher as matte finish and sprays diminish the quality of the print.

Backgrounds and foregrounds need to complement the photo. Backgrounds are effective if they are out of focus, bringing out the subject in the photo or hiding a distracting element.

Creativity And Presentation – Guidelines in this category include:

- mounted photos should follow show schedule guidelines
- prints should be securely mounted with proper mounting medium
- size of the mount should be in correlation to the size of the photo
- pictures with large borders and/or inappropriate colours will be faulted
- avoid framing photos in large frames
- use good cropping techniques

Additional classes can be added to include framed photos.

Style separates images from one another. Photographers should use different styles, such as scenic, documentary and glamour, to effectively create their own unique style.

It is good to imagine and experiment. Take several photos of a scene or subject under different exposures or effects. Merit should be give to photos that show unique style and imagination.

Suggested Classes For Photography

All photos must be no large than 5 X 7 inches unless otherwise stated. They must be mounted with at least a ½ inch border on all sides.

Posed Group
Posed Single
Un-posed Group
Un-posed Single
Animal(s) or Bird(s) domestic or zoo
Animal(s) or Bird(s) wild
Garden Landscape
Action Photo
Career
Sports/Team (posed)
Sports/Single (posed)
Sports (Group)
Regional Photo (Mountains, Prairie, etc.)
Special Occasion (Christmas, wedding, etc.)
Flower (Single Bloom)
Flowers (Group or Bouquet)
Old Buildings
Modern Architecture
Relic(s)
Farm Scene
Town/City Scene
Waterfalls
Skyscape/Horizon
Mountain Scene
Lake
Sunrise/Sunset
Silhouette
Outdoor Event (fishing, hunting etc)
Plant/Trees
Clouds
Motorized Vehicle
Special Interest (Outdoor)
Special Interest (Indoor)

Photo Story (3 to 5 photos telling a story, mounted on single sheet, one theme)
Four Seasons (mounted on a single sheet, 4 photos; one from each season)

Classes above can be categorized into colour or black and white.

Classes may be created for different age groups, as well as amateur and professional categories.

Photo stories are great in junior classes. Entries should include three to five photos that tell a story or event from beginning to end. It is important to keep the theme in every photo. Each photo should be judged on it own merit as well as collectively.

Glossary

Amateur – A person who grows plants, flowers, fruits or vegetables and/or takes photographs for pleasure and enjoyment, and not for monetary gain.

Annual – Many kinds of plants, such as gladiolus, dahlia and geranium (Pelargonium), are really perennial flowers but in cold climates are grown as annuals. To avoid confusion, the schedule should specify the kinds of plants considered to be annual.

Areole – A small pit or raised spot, often bearing a tuft of hairs, glochids, or spines as in cacti.

Arrangement – The composition of colour, size and shape to produce a pleasing effect. Each unit (flower, fruit, vegetable, etc.) is placed so that collectively they produce a design.

Base – Anything on which a container stands. It is not considered to be an accessory. It must be an integral part of the design, adding visual balance or artistic effect.

Balled Centre – Petals in the centre of the bloom do not unfurl but rather take on the appearance of a globe instead of a high-pointed centre.

Basket – This is a container having a fixed handle. Unless otherwise specified, a basket arrangement is to be viewed from all sides and is suitable for home use.

Bloom – A bloom is one open flower or composite flower head. Usually used when referring to such kinds as aster, dahlia, marigold or petunia. Also used in reference to individual flowers or florets of an inflorescence. In the case of roses, bloom refers to an individual flower past the bud stage and at any stage of opening thereafter, including the fully open stage.

Bloom also refers to the fine powdery substance that is the natural covering of certain fruits such as apples, plums and grapes.

Bouquet – A mixture of cut flowers in a vase, requiring stem placement but which do not produce a design. A bouquet is *not* classified as a floral arrangement.

Bowl – A vessel for displaying flowers having a diameter at its mouth equal to or greater than its height.

Bud – An underdeveloped shoot at the top of a stem or in a leaf axil. Buds develop into shoots or flowers.

In the case of roses, a bud is an immature flower not sufficiently expanded to reveal its form. Sepals may be separated and down and petals beginning to unfurl with some colour showing, but at a stage when not more than two petals are unfurled.

Buffet arrangement – This is an arrangement suitable for a buffet table (long and narrow). Schedule must specify whether it is to be viewed from one side only or both sides of the table.

Bunch – This refers more to quantity than does the term bouquet. The stems may be tied together and of a size to be held in one hand.

Clawing (gladiolus) – Refers to a narrowing of petals with a neck-like extension at the point of attachment giving them a claw-like appearance.

Collection – A group of as many different kinds or cultivars as may be possible without sacrificing quality and appearance (unless otherwise specified in the schedule).

Colour – The normal colour of a cultivar or variety at its best. Should be clear, bright and fresh.

Condition – Refers to the overall appearance of the exhibit. This is an indication of the exhibitor's skill in growing and preparing an exhibit for show. Involves freshness and the absence of damage or deficiency symptoms.

Confused Centre – The petal arrangement in the centre of the bloom lacks symmetry.

Cultivar – CULTIvated VARiety. For example, 'Boskoop Giant' is a cultivar of black currant.

Design – The use of elements and principles of design to create an overall impression of beauty and purpose.

Dining Table Centerpiece – This is an arrangement that is viewed from all sides, is no higher than 30 cm (12 in.), and is judged from a sitting position.

Disbudding – The removal of buds and/or secondary growth to encourage the development of a larger, more perfectly formed bloom or spray.

Disk flowers or disks (discs) – The individual symmetrical flowers or florets usually found across the central portion of a composite flower head. Collectively they form the button-like or cushion-like centres of single or anemone forms of chrysanthemums and other composites. (The centre of a daisy consists of disk flowers, the outer ones are ray flowers.)

Display – The use of a few or many kinds or cultivars staged for appearance and effect. A type of arrangement.

Disqualification – Removal of an entry from consideration in judging because of nonconformance to the show schedule. The reason for disqualification must be written on the entry card by the judge.

Filler – Filler is plant material used to complement/augment the design. It performs a secondary role. Types of allowable filler should be stated in the show schedule; for example, Baby's breath, statice, juniper and conifer sprigs, etc.

Florescence – Refers to that portion of an indeterminate inflorescence (for example, gladiolus) in which the florets are open enough to be colorful (half open to fully-open florets usually).

Floriferousness – This refers to the number of flowers that are present.

Foliage and stem – Foliage and stem is judged on strength, straightness and freedom from blemish. The type or accepted standard should be kept in mind.

Form – This refers to shape and structure. A good flower has no deformities, not even small ones. In roses, form refers to the shape of the individual bloom or overall spray.

Fragrance – Fragrance is difficult to assess objectively. Consideration should be given to fragrance in the event of close competition in flower classes.

Fully Open Bloom – This is a mature bloom that is more than ¾ open. Stamens need not show.

Glochid – A minute barbed spine or bristle, often in tufts as in many cacti.

Hard nose – This is a strawberry with a hard, damaged or undeveloped end.

Harmony – This term is applied to arrangements that show a pleasing interrelationship among the various components that make it. It includes harmony of colour, texture, shape and design.

Incurved – Refers to being curved or bent inward or upward (opposite of recurved).

Inflorescence – This is the flowering part of a plant consisting of florets or blooms arranged on an axis (rachis). It may be determinate (definite number of florets with top or innermost floret opening first) or indeterminate (indefinite number of florets with lowest or outermost floret opening first).

Involute – Rolled inward from the edge (opposite of revolute).

Kind – This usually refers to plant genera, but there are exceptions. For example, currants and gooseberries are two kinds of fruit yet black, red and white currants may be treated as kinds for exhibition purposes. The schedule should be specific in situations where there is likely to be doubt.

Laciniated – Means to cut into narrow irregular lobes that are slashed and/or jagged, and have a fringed border.

Lateral – A bud or stem growing from the leaf axil on a main stem.

Mechanics – Refers to anything used to control plant material in a designed manner within an arrangement.

Miniature Arrangement – A miniature arrangement is an attractive exhibit using tiny plant materials with the appearance of a scaled-down version of a more usual sized arrangement. The required dimensions should be stated in the show schedule.

Monochromatic – Refers to shades, tints, or tones of the same colour (including containers in arrangement classes).

Natural Materials – These include wood, stone, seashells, sand etc.

Nosegay – This refers to several flowers gathered together in a dainty manner. The stems may be tied together or may be surrounded by a doily or other material. Corsages worn at the wrist or carried in hand may be called nosegays.

Novice – A competitor who has not won prizes at a previous show.

Old-fashioned bouquet – This is a collection of old-fashioned flowers in a container or vase, but neither arranged nor with the stems tied together.

One bloom per stem – A specimen without side growths.

Patina – gloss on leaves or fruit.

Petalage – Refers to the number, shape, size and arrangement of petals of a flower.

Pedestal – A column or stand on which the container is placed. It may be draped or left exposed but is always considered part of the container and is not considered to be an accessory.

Penalization – Loss of points because of fault(s).

Petiole – The stalk by which the leaf is attached to the stem.

Prickle – This is the correct term for a rose "thorn." True thorns are modified branches. Roses have prickles that arise from the outer layers of the stem and can easily be broken off.

Professional – A professional is defined as a person who grows plants, flowers, fruits or vegetables for monetary gain for himself or an employer. Also refers to anyone employed in the maintenance of a garden or park.

Ray flowers (rays) – The individual showy strap-like flowers, or florets, of a composite flower head such as dahlia, chrysanthemum or aster. Often mistaken for petals.

Recurved – Curved or bent outward or downward (opposite of incurved).

Repetition – Also known as grouping, this is the repeated use of one type of plant material in a design. Repetition may also be in form, colour, line or texture.

Revolute – Both edges of a petal or a leaf are rolled backward lengthwise onto the lower surface toward the centre or midrib.

Semi-double – A bloom with petals arranged in two or three rows. In the case of roses, a semi-double must have no more than 15 petals.

Single – A bloom with a single row of petals.

Species – A division of a genus with distinct characteristics. For example, in *Rosa rugosa*, *Rosa* is the genus and *rugosa* the species name.

Specimen – An exhibit showing the typical characteristics of a cultivar or variety. In the case of roses, specimen refers to an exhibit of "one bloom per stem" or a spray with a number of open blooms and/or buds.

Spike – A spike is an inflorescence with a central axis (rachis) to which flowers are directly attached (for example, gladiolus or salvia).

Spray – This refers to a much-branched inflorescence, such as phlox, nemesia and salpiglossis, sometimes referred to as a bunch. In the case of roses, it refers to a main lateral or stem with a number of blooms and/or buds. Sprays of modern roses must have two blooms at least ½ open; Old Garden Roses require at least one bloom ½ open and a bud showing colour.

Stalk – The stalk (pedicel) is the part of a plant that attaches each bloom to the central axis of a spike inflorescence or to the branches of a spray inflorescence. In many prize lists, the term stalk is incorrectly used to mean an entire inflorescence of either the spike or spray type.

Standard – The standard is the size and quality accepted in the market place.

Stem – Stem refers to the central axis of a spike or the individual branches of a spray. When used in a show schedule, this term should mean one spike inflorescence or one detached branch of a spray inflorescence, or one composite flower head or single blossom on a long individual stalk or pedicel.

Substance – Substance is the ability of petals to return to their normal position if moved out of place. It encompasses thickness of petals, keeping quality and resistance to damage from handling.

Succulent – This is a plant with very fleshy leaves or stems or both; juicy, soft and thickened in texture.

Texture – Texture is the characteristic disposition of the constituent parts of an arrangement. Texture may be delicate, fine, coarse, smooth, etc.

Turgid – This means fully hydrated, and is the opposite of wilted, or flaccid.

Type – The accepted standard.

Vase – A vase is a vessel for displaying flowers. Its height is greater than the diameter of its mouth.

Variety – A variety is a botanic variety of a species. It is sometimes used to mean a horticultural variety or cultivar.

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Appendix 1:
Standardized Show Schedule

Introduction

The quality of any horticultural bench show is only as good as:

- the show schedule that is provided to exhibitors
- the standard of judging in evaluating exhibits

The Alberta Horticultural Association trains accredited judges to be competent in all categories of exhibits. Affiliates who are members of the AHA may obtain judge(s) for their bench shows upon request to the association.

The show committee must carefully plan the show schedule. This document is given to potential exhibitors and must contain correct and specific information for all sections and classes. This not only promotes good and proper exhibits and exhibition techniques, but also makes the judge's job both easier and more consistent.

The **suggested** show schedule that follows has been compiled with the above criteria in mind. If the wording of the schedule is clear, then both exhibitors and judges will know exactly what is expected of them.

Obviously, not every class or section presented in the show schedule below need appear in every bench show. Show committees are free to choose those sections/classes that apply to their locale and situation.

What **is** required, however, is clarity and uniformity. Using the recommended wording suggested below will result in a much-improved bench show for all.

General Guidelines For Horticultural Shows

General techniques and guidelines for exhibiting and judging at a Horticultural show are outlined in ***Judging and Exhibiting Standards for Horticultural Shows***, (AGDEX 200/47) which accompanies this supplement.

Additional copies of this publication are available from the Information Packaging Centre, Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, at www.agriculture.gov.ab.ca/publications or by calling 1-800-292-5697 (toll-free in Canada) or (780) 427-0391.

Some points to keep in mind when running a horticultural show:

- all entry tags MUST
    - show the class number
    - include the name and address of the exhibitor
    - be FIRMLY attached to the exhibit
- exhibitors must supply their own containers and must be responsible for them at the close of the show unless otherwise specified

- the show committee reserves the right to remove any exhibit from the show that is infected with insects or disease
- the host society will not be responsible for loss of/or damage to exhibits or containers
- merit points will be given for named varieties and cultivars
- arbitration procedure should be in place to resolve any disagreements, conflicts, decisions and disagreements
- noxious weeds should not be shown in any of the exhibits unless specified in class

Judging

- all judging will be done in a professional manner by judges accredited by the Alberta Horticultural Association
- it is the responsibility of the host affiliate to provide volunteers to serve as:
    - clerks
    - recorders
    - show chairperson
    - show secretary
- only those individuals named above plus the judge(s) are to be in the immediate judging area while judging is taking place
- judges should not have exhibits in the classes they judge
- only judges are allowed to mark exhibit cards

Table of Measurements

Centimeters	Inches
1	½
2 ½	1
2 ½ to 5	1 to 2
4 to 6	1 ½ to 2 ½
5 to 8	2 to 3
6 to 8	2 ½ to 3
8	3
10 to 20	4 to 8
12 to 20	5 to 8
8 to 17	3 to 7
15 to 20	6 to 8
25	10
15 to 30	6 to 12
30	12

Vegetable Classes

1.	Bean	green, 1 cm stems left on	5 pods
2.	Bean	yellow, 1 cm stems left on	5 pods
3.	Bean	purple, 1 cm stems left on	5 pods
4.	Bean	broad, 1 cm stems left on	5 pods
5.	Bean	any other, 1 cm stems left on	5 pods
6.	Beet	round, red, 1 cm stem left on, roots neatly trimmed	3 roots
7.	Beet	cylindrical, red, 1cm stem left on, roots neatly trimmed	3 roots
8.	Beet	any other, 1 cm stem left on, roots neatly trimmed	3 roots
9.	Broccoli	stem length 10 cm	2 heads
10.	Brussels Sprouts		7 sprouts
11.	Cabbage	green, 12 to 20 cm diameter	1 head
12.	Cabbage	red, 12 to 20 cm diameter	1 head
13.	Cabbage	green, conical, 12 to 20 cm diameter	1 head
14.	Carrot	over 17 cm, 1cm stem left on, roots neatly trimmed	3 roots
15.	Carrot	7 to 17 cm, 1 cm stem left on, roots neatly trimmed	3 roots
16.	Carrot	under 7 cm, 1cm stem left on, roots neatly trimmed	3 roots
17.	Cauliflower	head, 12 to 20 cm diameter, leaves trimmed to 1 cm above head	1 head
18.	Celery	trim root diagonally and remove split stalks	1 plant
19.	Garlic	2½ cm top, roots trimmed to 1 cm	3 bulbs
20.	Corn	⅓ of the husk must be removed lengthwise	2 ears
21.	Cucumber	slicing, at least 15 cm in length, 1 cm stem attached	2 fruits
22.	Cucumber	English, at least 25 cm in length, 1 cm stem attached	2 fruits
23.	Cucumber	pickling, 1 cm stem, 5 to 7 cm length	3 fruits
24.	Kohlrabi	4 to 6 cm in diameter, root trimmed to 1 cm; center leaves left on	2 roots
25.	Leek	tops trimmed to 10 to 20 cm, root stem trimmed to 1 cm	2 stems
26.	Lettuce	head, root trimmed to 1 cm	1 head
27.	Lettuce	Romaine type, root trimmed to 1 cm	1 head
28.	Lettuce	Buttercrunch, root trimmed to 1 cm	1 head
29.	Onion	5 to 8 cm in diameter, pull dry and remove loose soil, trim roots and top to 1 cm	3 bulbs
30.	Onion	over 8 cm in diameter, pull dry and remove loose soil, trim roots and top to 1 cm	3 bulbs
31.	Onion	white pickling, not over 2 cm diameter pull dry and remove loose oil, trim roots and top to 1 cm	3 bulbs
32.	Onion	green bunching, trim roots to 1 cm, tops trimmed evenly	5 bulbs

33.	Parsnip	top trimmed to 1 cm above the crown, side hairs removed	3 roots
34.	Pea	shelling type, stem and calyx attached	5 pods
35.	Pea	edible/sugar snaps, stem and calyx attached	5 pods
36.	Pepper	sweet bell, 1 cm stem left on	2 fruits
37.	Pepper	hot, 1 cm stem left on	2 fruits
38.	Potato	white skin, any variety	3 tubers
39.	Potato	red skin, any variety	3 tubers
40.	Potato	yellow skin, any variety	3 tubers
41.	Potato	netted or russet skin	3 tubers
42.	Potato	any other colour skin	3 tubers
43.	Pumpkin	oblong shaped, jack o' lantern, stem intact	1 fruit
44.	Pumpkin	flat shaped, pie pumpkin, stem intact	1 fruit
45.	Rhubarb	pulled, trim to fan shape	3 stalks
46.	Squash	winter squash, 1 cm stem left on	1 fruit
47.	Swiss Chard	trim root diagonally and remove split stalks	1 plant
48.	Zucchini	squash summer, 15 to 20 cm length 1 cm stem left on	1 fruits
49.	Squash	any other not mentioned above	1 fruits
50.	Tomato	cherry type, ripe, less than 2½ cm diameter	5 fruits
51.	Tomato	ripe, any variety, stem attached	3 fruits
52.	Tomato	green ripe, any variety, stem attached	3 fruits
53.	Turnip	rutabaga, yellow flesh, about 12 cm in diameter, top trimmed to 1 cm	2 roots
54.	Turnip	summer turnip, white flesh 6 to 8 cm in diameter, top trimmed to 1 cm	2 roots
55.	Watermelon	2 ½ cm stem attached	1 fruit
56.	Vegetable	not mentioned above	1 of each
57.	Herb collection	minimum of 5 kinds each kind displayed in separate water containers, each kind labeled	3 stems of each kind
58.	Vegetable Collection	minimum of 5 kinds, number of each kind as per class listing above, labeled	
59.	Vegetable Display	minimum of 5 kinds, number of each kind as per class list as above, must show artistic presentation, accessories allowed, labeled	

Cut Flower Classes

60.	Aster	mixed colours less than 8 cm, one bloom per stem	3 blooms
61.	Aster	one colour, under 8 cm, one bloom per stem	3 blooms
62.	Aster	mixed colours, 8 cm and over, one bloom per stem	3 blooms
63.	Aster	one colour, 8 cm and over, one bloom per stem	3 blooms
64	Bachelor Buttons	one colour, one bloom per stem	5 blooms

65.	Begonia	tuberous, ruffled, double	1 bloom
66.	Begonia	tuberous, rose form, double	1 bloom
67.	Begonia	tuberous, picotee	1 bloom
68.	Calendula	one bloom per stem	5 stems
69.	Carnation	one bloom per stem	3 stems
70.	Clarkia		3 stems
71.	Clematis		3 blooms
72.	Cosmos		3 stems
73.	Dahlia	cactus or semi-cactus	1 stem/1 bloom
74.	Dahlia	decorative or informal	1 stem/1 bloom
75.	Dahlia	pompon	1 stem/1 bloom
76.	Dahlia	any other form	1 stem/1 bloom
77.	Dianthus	double – mixed or single colour	3 stems
78.	Dianthus	single – mixed or single colour	3 stems
79.	Delphinium	any colour	1 spike
80.	Gladiolus	large 400-500 class, lowest floret more than 12 cm diameter	1 spike
81.	Gladiolus	medium 300 class, lowest floret 9 to 12 cm diameter	1 spike
82.	Gladiolus	miniature 100-200 class, lowest floret less than 9 cm diameter	1 spike
83.	Godetia		3 stems
84.	Lavatera		1 stem
85.	Lily	Asiatic hybrid, upfacing	1 stem
86.	Lily	Asiatic hybrid, outfacing	1 stem
87.	Lily	Asiatic hybrid, down facing	1 stem
88.	Lily	Oriental or Trumpet	1 stem
89.	Lily	Lilium Tigrinum	1 stem
90.	Marigold	over 8 cm, one colour, one variety	3 blooms
91.	Marigold	4 to 8 cm, one colour, one variety	5 blooms
92.	Marigolds	under 4 cm, same colour, one variety	5 blooms
93.	Nasturtium		5 stems
94.	Pansy	under 2 ½ cm, one variety	5 blooms
95.	Pansy	2 ½ to 5 cm, one variety	5 blooms
96.	Pansy	over 5 cm, one variety	5 blooms
97.	Viola	any variety	5 blooms
98.	Petunia	single	3 blooms
99.	Petunia	double	3 blooms
100.	Petunia	ruffled	3 blooms

101.	Phlox	annual	3 stems
102.	Phlox	perennial	1 stem
103.	Rose	Hybrid Tea or Grandiflora	1 stem/1 bloom
104.	Rose	Floribunda	1 spray
105.	Rose	Miniature	1 stem/1 bloom
106.	Rose	Shrub	1 spray
107.	Rudbeckia	annual or perennial	1 stem
108.	Salpiglossis		3 stems
109.	Snapdragon	under 15 cm – tip of spike to bottom floret	3 spikes
110.	Snapdragon	15 to 30 cm – tip of spike to bottom floret	3 spikes
111.	Snapdragon	over 30 cm – tip of spike to bottom floret	3 spikes
112.	Stock		3 stems
113.	Statice		3 stems
114.	Strawflower		3 stems
115.	Sweet peas	one colour	5 spikes
116.	Sweet peas	mixed colours	5 spikes
117.	Zinnia	8 cm and over in diameter	3 blooms
118.	Zinnia	under 8 cm in diameter	3 blooms
119.	Annual	any other not listed above	1 stem/1 bloom or 1 spike
120.	Perennial	any other not listed above	1 stem/1 bloom or 1 spike

Potted Plants Classes

121.	African violet	single crown, single blooms	1 pot
122.	African violet	single crown, double blooms	1 pot
123.	African violet	single crown, miniature	1 pot
124.	Begonia	fibrous, in bloom	1 pot
125.	Begonia	tuberous, in bloom	1 pot
126.	Bonsai		1 pot
127.	Cactus	any variety	1 pot
128.	Coleus	any variety	1 pot
129.	Fern	any variety	1 pot
130.	Flowering plant	in bloom	1 pot
131.	Foliage plant	no blooms	1 pot
132.	Fuchsia	in bloom	1 pot
133.	Geranium	Martha Washington, in bloom	1 pot
134.	Geranium	Ivy, in bloom	1 pot
135.	Geranium	any other variety, in bloom	1 pot
136.	Gloxinia	in bloom	1 pot
137.	Impatiens	in bloom	1 pot

138.	Orchid	in bloom	1 pot
139.	Succulent	other than cactus	1 pot
140.	Bottle garden	accessories permitted	1 container
141.	Topiary		1 container
142.	Hanging plant or plants - in bloom		1 container
143.	Hanging plant or plants - foliage		1 container
144.	Tub or large pot	over 18 cm, 1 or more type(s) of plant(s)	1 container

Junior Classes

Juniors [6 to 10 years]

145.	Bean	1 cm, stem left on	3 pods
146.	Carrot	7 to 17 cm, 1 cm stem left on, roots trimmed	3 roots
147.	Zucchini	summer squash, 15 to 20 cm in length, 1 cm stem left on	1 fruit
148.	Marigold	4 to 8 cm in diameter, displayed in a foil covered shallow container	3 blooms
149.	Pansy	one or mixed colours, displayed in a foil covered shallow container	3 blooms
150.	Bouquet	annuals in a vase, fresh garden flowers	
151.	Raspberry	stems and calyxes left on	5 fruits

Juniors [11 to 15 years]

152.	Bean	1 cm, stem left on	3 pods
153.	Carrot	7 to 17 cm, 1 cm stem left on, roots trimmed	3 roots
154.	Potato	same variety	3 tubers
155.	Marigold	4 to 8 cm in diameter, displayed in foil covered shallow container	3 blooms
156.	Pansy	one or mixed colours, displayed in a foil covered shallow container	3 blooms
157.	Arrangement	of annuals to be viewed from all sides, fresh garden flowers	
158.	Raspberry	stems and calyxes left on	5 fruits

Novice Classes

NOVICE – a competitor who has not won prizes at a previous show (see Glossary p.139)

159.	Bean	1 cm stem left on	5 pods
160.	Carrot	7 to 17 cm, stem left on, roots trimmed	3 roots
161.	Potato	same variety	3 tubers
162.	Marigold	4 to 8 cm in diameter, displayed in a foil covered shallow container	3 blooms
163.	Pansy	one or mixed colours, displayed in a foil covered shallow container	3 blooms

164.	Arrangement	of fresh garden flowers, to be viewed from all sides	
165.	Bouquet	mixed fresh garden flowers in a vase	
166.	Raspberry	stems and calyxes left on	9 fruits

Arrangement And Bouquet Classes

167.	Arrangement	table centerpiece, not over 30 cm high, viewed from all sides, candles may be used as accessories
168.	Arrangement	monochromatic (shades of one colour)
169.	Arrangement	made by a senior citizen, viewed from one side
170.	Arrangement	miniature, up to 8 cm in any direction, accessories may be used, viewed from all sides
171.	Arrangement	teacup and saucer, not to exceed 20 cm in any direction, viewed from all sides
172.	Arrangement	roses, viewed from all sides
173.	Arrangement	depicting a named theme [i.e. song, book, movie, etc.] accessories permitted, viewed from one side
174.	Arrangement	foliage only, viewed from all sides
175.	Arrangement	dahlias in a basket, using 2 varieties only, own foliage, handle must be showing, viewed from one side
176.	Arrangement	"Snowdrift", using white flowers with evergreens, used for a buffet table, Pedestal type container to be used to keep the flowers away from the food, viewed from all sides
177.	Arrangement	novelty [unique and original]
178.	Arrangement	"Thanksgiving", fresh flowers, fruit and vegetables may be used
179.	Arrangement	using only sweet peas and the shades of one colour, baby's breath may be used as a filler
180.	Arrangement	a special occasion, must be named, accessories permitted
181.	Arrangement	"At the Seaside", accessories permitted
182.	Arrangement	of lilies

Basket Classes

183.	Basket	of two varieties of dahlias
184.	Basket	of gladioli, one or mixed colours
185.	Basket	of lilies

Bouquet Class

186.	Bouquet	of mixed garden flowers in a vase (a bouquet is cut and placed in a vase; does not look designed)

Corsage Class

187.	Corsage	uses flowers and foliage, must include a pin, placed in a clear plastic bag to retain freshness	

Vase Classes

188.	Vase	dahlias, one or mixed colours	
189.	Vase	gladioli, one or mixed colours	
190.	Vase	lilies, one or mixed colours	

Rose Bowl Class

191.	Rose bowl	rose floating in a bowl	

Fruit Classes

192.	Apple	one variety, over 5 cm diameter, stem attached	3 fruits
193.	Apple crab	one variety, 3 ½ to 5 cm diameter, stem attached	3 fruits
194.	Crab apple	one variety, 3 ½ cm diameter, stem attached	3 fruits
195.	Apricot	one variety	3 fruits
196.	Chokecherry		5 clusters
197.	Blueberry		9 fruits
198.	Pincherry	stems left on	20 fruits
199.	Cherry	stems left on	9 fruits
200.	Black currant	tend to be smaller than Missouri currants with a somewhat bitter aroma and taste, stems left on, blossom end removed	9 fruits
201.	Missouri currant	tend to be larger with a sweet aroma and taste, stems left on, blossom end removed	9 fruits
202.	White or red currant		5 clusters
203.	Gooseberry	stems left on, blossom end removed	9 fruits
204.	Grape		3 clusters
205.	High bush cranberry	no leaves left on	5 clusters
206.	Mountain ash (Rowanberry)	no leaves left on	3 clusters
207.	Pear	stem left on	3 fruits
208.	Plum	one variety, stem left on, do not wipe off bloom [natural waxy coating]	3 fruits
209.	Raspberry	stems and calyx left on	9 fruits
210.	Saskatoon	stems removed	12 fruits
211.	Strawberry	stem and calyx left on	7 fruits
212.	Fruit	any other not mentioned above	2 fruits

Appendix 2:

Weeds in Alberta

The following is from Alberta Regulation 171/2001, the ***Weed Control Act***. The plants set out in Schedule 1 are designated as restricted weeds, noxious weeds or nuisance weeds.

The full text of this regulation is available at:
http://www.qp.gov.ab.ca/documents/Regs/2001_171.cfm?frm_isbn=077974649X

Schedule 1

1. The following plants are designated as restricted weeds in Alberta:

(a) Red bartsia – *Odontites serotina* Dum.;
(b) Diffuse knapweed – *Centaurea diffusa* Lam.;
(c) Spotted knapweed – *Centaurea maculosa* Lam.;
(d) Nodding thistle – *Carduus nutans* L.;
(e) Eurasian water milfoil – *Myriophyllum spicatum* L.;
(f) Dodder – *Cuscuta* spp.;
(g) Yellow star-thistle – *Centaurea solstitialis* L.

2. The following plants are designated as noxious weeds in Alberta:

(a) Russian knapweed – *Centaurea repens* L.;
(b) Field bindweed – *Convolvulus arvensis* L.;
(c) White cockle – *Silene alba* (Mill.) E. H. L. Krause;
(d) Bladder campion – *Silene cucubalus* Wibel;
(e) Cleavers – *Galium aparine* L. and *Galium spurium* L.;
(f) Hoary cress – *Cardaria spp.*;
(g) Knawel – *Scleranthus annuus* L.;
(h) Perennial sow thistle – *Sonchus arvensis* L.;
(i) Cypress spurge – *Euphorbia cyparissias* L.;
(j) Leafy spurge – *Euphorbia esula* L.;
(k) Stork's bill – *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Her.;
(l) Canada thistle – *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop.;
(m) Toadflax – *Linaria vulgaris* Hill.;
(n) Persian darnel – *Lolium persicum* Boiss. & Hohen.;
(o) Scentless chamomile – *Matricaria perforata* Merat.;
(p) Common tansy – *Tanacetum vulgare* L.;
(q) Blueweed – *Echium vulgare* L.;
(r) Spreading dogbane – *Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.;
(s) Field scabious – *Knautia arvensis* (L.) Duby;
(t) Hound's-tongue – *Cynoglossum officinale* L.;
(u) Oxeye daisy – *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L.;
(v) Tall buttercup – *Ranunculus acris* L.;
(w) Purple loosestrife – *Lythrum salicaria* L.

3. The following plants are designated as nuisance weeds in Alberta:

(a) Dalmatian toadflax – *Linaria dalmatica* (L.) Mill.;
(b) Wild radish – *Raphanus raphanistrum* L.;
(c) Creeping bellflower – *Campanula rapunculoides* L.;
(d) Hedge bindweed – *Convolvulus sepium* L.;
(e) Bluebur – *Lappula echinata* Gilib;
(f) Downy brome – *Bromus tectorum* L.;
(g) Tartary buckwheat – *Fagopyrum tataricum* (L.) J. Gaerta;
(h) Wild buckwheat – *Polygonum convolvulus* L.;
(i) Biennial campion – *Silene cserei* Baumg.;
(j) Night-flowering catchfly – *Silene noctiflora* L.;
(k) Common chickweed – *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.;
(l) Field chickweed – *Cerastium arvense* L.;
(m) Mouse-eared chickweed – *Cerastium vulgatum* L.;
(n) Rough cinquefoil – *Potentilla norvegica* L.;
(o) Cow cockle – *Saponaria vaccaria* L.;
(p) Flixweed – *Descurainia sophia* (L.) Webb;
(q) Green foxtail – *Setaria viridis* (L.) Beauv.;
(r) Quack grass – *Agropyron repens* (L.) Beauv.;
(s) Narrow-leaved hawk's-beard – *Crepis tectorum* L.;
(t) Hemp nettle – *Galeopsis tetrahit* L.;
(u) Henbit – *Lamium amplexicaule* L.;
(v) Lady's-thumb – *Polygonum persicaria* L.;
(w) Round-leaved mallow – *Malva rotundifolia* L.;
(x) Ball mustard – *Neslia paniculata* (L.) Desv.;
(y) Dog mustard – *Erucastrum gallicum* (Willd.) O.E. Schulz;
(z) Green tansy mustard – *Descurainia pinnata* (Walt.) Britt.;
(aa) Wild mustard – *Sinapis arvensis* L.;
(bb) Wormseed mustard – *Erysimum cheiranthoides* L.;
(cc) Wild oats – *Avena fatua* L.;
(dd) Redroot pigweed – *Amaranthus retroflexus* L.;
(ee) Shepherd's purse – *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (L.) Medic.;
(ff) Annual sow thistle – *Sonchus oleraceus* L.;
(gg) Corn spurry – *Spergula arvensis* L.;
(hh) Stinkweed – *Thlaspi arvense* L.;
(ii) Russian thistle – *Salsola pestifer* A. Nels.;
(jj) Dandelion – *Taraxacum officinale* Weber.

Alberta

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